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JUDGES AFFIRM RENEWED FAITH IN PROHIBITION

Arousing of Public Opinion for Better Enforcement Called Vital Need

WELFARE OF NATION TAKEN AS CRITERION

Carrying Out Purposes of Founders of the Republic Seen in Dry Law

To clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *offers a series of 18 articles, showing the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, presenting some of its latest moral, social and economic aspects, recording instances of its proven worth, and giving reasons why it should be strengthened rather than modified.*

The following article, the thirteenth in the series, indicates the attitude of many of the legal profession toward prohibition.

Two judges—Charles I. Dawson, United States District Judge for the western district of Kentucky, and A. T. Cole, judge of the First Judicial District Court, at Fargo, N. D.—observing different aspects of the liquor traffic in widely separated sections of the United States, have given their personal decisions in favor of the dry laws.

"Prohibition," declared Judge Dawson, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, "has been successful despite the agitation against it. It has been equally as successful as any other criminal law, none of which are 100 per cent perfect. The newspapers are full of crime news; yet, what American citizen would seek the repeal of any other criminal law.

"While it is true," continued the Kentucky jurist, "that enforcement is not perfect, if those who call themselves good citizens will observe it and demand that public officials observe and enforce it, prohibition will soon approximate perfection.

"No bootlegger would engage in the business except that he has a market for his wares and the market has been made up in large part of the smug, respectable, so-called good citizen of the community. Let this class of citizen cease creating the market and enforcement will solve itself overnight.

"Prohibition has put out of business 177,000 licensed saloons, closed 1200 breweries, which had an output of 100 gallons of beer a day for every adult citizen of the Nation, as well as 500 distilleries, which, before prohibition, produced 10 gallons of intoxicat-

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Belgian Returns to Cast His Vote

Welcome Extended to Him When He Was Naturalized Warmly Appreciated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Six years ago, John DeSeck, recently of Belgium, sat with 200 other aliens at a Chamber of Commerce banquet table while the city's industrial and civic leaders welcomed him and his comrades into American citizenship.

As he passed from the hall a young lady pressed a silk American flag into his hand with the parting exhortation always to be faithful to the duties and privileges imposed by his new status.

Today John DeSeck is back in Rochester, waiting to cast his ballot at the Nov. 6 election, after a brief period in which he left the country to restore his home in Belgium.

In March he called at the Chamber of Commerce and asked for a duplicate of the American flag he had received at the naturalization banquet. He left here, ostensibly never to return.

The summer passed. Then, barely in time for registration, John DeSeck reappeared suddenly at the Chamber of Commerce here, the American flag still in his possession.

"Belgium is a wonderful land; I love it," he said, "but as an American my duty is to vote."

CHICAGO AND DETROIT TO HAVE NEW AIR LINK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Another air transport line for passengers between Chicago and Detroit is to be opened here Nov. 1, it is announced by the Stout Air Services, Inc. The new line will make one trip a day from each city, the ships starting at 2 p. m. daily except Sunday. The fare is to be $30 one way, $50 a round trip.

This company has been conducting the Detroit-Cleveland service for a year, but the shortage of equipment has prevented previous start of the Chicago line. Two of the Ford 12-passenger tri-motored monoplanes have been added, mkaing a total of five planes. Air mail service between Chicago and Detroit has been maintained for several years by another company.

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Additional Courts for the Philippines

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Manila

THE Governor-General, Henry M. Stimson, has signed the bill establishing 10 additional courts of first instance for the Philippines. The additional courts are expected to aid indirectly the economic development of the islands by expediting the settlement of land disputes. There are many such cases in the provinces.

Another bill is pending before the Legislature which would increase the facilities of the Bureau of Lands for distribution of public domain. Land distribution has been held up greatly. These two bills were designed to increase the amount of acreage under cultivation, and they constitute one of the principal features of the program for economic development.

RADIO CHANGES ARE DEFINITELY SET FOR NOV. 11

Federal Board Makes Date Final—New Case Goes to Supreme Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A new and fundamental radio suit before the Supreme Court, a digest of proposals to clear the ether by "synchronization," a reaffirmation of the radio board's intentions for Nov. 11 accompanied by an "apologia" for the whole course of channel allocation by a member of the board, and finally new chapters in the board's controversy with stations WGY, in Schenectady, WOK-WMBB in Chicago, and others, were all written into the events of 24 hours in the radio world.

Developments are probably coming faster in radio than in any other subject before Government departments today, due to the tremendous and cumulative growth of the industry.

The Radio Corporation of America, defeated in lower courts, went to the highest court to force independent manufacturers of radio sets, who are nearly all licensed to use one or more of the R. C. A. construction patents, to use its tubes, in return for their construction licenses.

Said to Break Clayton Act

Lower courts held the agreement infringed the Clayton Act. The Radio Corporation holds that it has won all of its patent suits and is in a position to put many of its competitors out of business by refusing them the use of its patents. It states that it decided not to do this, but rather to grant the licenses, stipulating, however, that competitors should buy R. C. A. tubes.

In summarizing regulations for radio synchronizing experiments, J. H. Dellinger, chief engineer of the Radio Commission, says that "It has been generally recognized that exact synchronization might offer a way of vastly increasing the number of simultaneously operating broadcasting stations."

In the course of technical discussions, however, he points out that it is probable that "while hetereodyne interference will be removed by synchronization, there will be in its place an annoying impairment of

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Their Accomplishments in Industry and Business Win for Them Tribute of Unusual Acclaim

Orville Wright | George Eastman | H. S. Firestone | Thomas A. Edison | Henry Ford | C. H. K. Curtis | Julius Rosenwald | Glenn H. Curtiss | Charles M. Schwab

Traffic Signal Thrown by Car Entering Road

Self-Service Type of Control Described at Session of Municipal Agency

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Newly developed devices for city traffic control that operate on something of a "self-service" plan were described at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society for Municipal improvements. When the system is installed, a vehicle approaching a street intersection down a side street automatically throws the signal and gives itself the right of way across the main thoroughfare.

It was stated by Joseph G. Regan of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., who described the devices, that they were designed for use only at intersections of lightly traveled streets with main thoroughfares. The use of such system would tend to eliminate the oft-times humorous spectacle of a dozen or more big cars halted on a main highway by a red signal when not even a peanut wagon is moving in the opposite direction.

Uniform Traffic Code

A uniform traffic code for the United States as an outgrowth of the federal aid system in road building, which will develop a need for eliminating all conflicting regulations, was forecast by Arthur H. Blanchard, consulting highway engineer, of Toledo, O.

"Since 1914 when the first federal aid road bill was passed by Congress, we have been slowly progressing toward one goal, a national system of highways," said Mr. Blanchard. "When that comes then there will be hope for an essentially uniform traffic code. A commission in Washington will locate, build, and maintain this system of national highways at federal expense and it will control the traffic on these highways. It will formulate and enforce uniform regulations applicable to all highways in the system.

Systems Should Be Alike

"When that is done, if the state regulations do not conform with the national code, then you will have two sets of traffic rules, one for state and one for national highways, and the public will not tolerate that situation long. The same thing will apply to municipal regulation, for these federal roads also will run through villages and cities. All traffic situations will be covered by such a uniform code except those peculiar to certain localities."

Traffic signs should approach in number the irreducible minimum, he stated. He regretted Detroit's failure to establish a traffic engineering bureau, and pointed out in this connection that no adequate time studies have been made in this city.

AMERICAN TRADE PIONEERS WIN HIGH TRIBUTES

Seven Men Are Honored at Notable Gathering in New York City

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK — Seven men whose names are known from Maine to Abyssinia have just been acclaimed here as the pioneers of American industry. They sat at a long table before the raised dais of the Astor Hotel banquet hall. Around them in two tiers of balconies and on the broad central floor was one of the most notable gatherings that the city has ever seen.

In this group of 1700 persons, men of affairs, whose influence circles the globe, sat there as humble observers. Owners of businesses, directors of mighty enterprises, heads of the Nation's largest financial institutions gathered in personal as well as official capacity. They came to pay tribute to Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, Orville Wright, Harvey S. Firestone, Charles M. Schwab, George Eastman, and Julius Rosenwald, for their basic accomplishments in the furthering of industrial and commercial progress.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher, and Glenn H. Curtiss, the airplane manufacturer, were invited to attend the dinner, but were unable to come.

Feature of Industrial Conference

The dinner was the concluding feature of the Conference of Major Industries held here under the auspices of Columbia University and the Institute of American Meat Packers in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the New York Merchants' Association.

One by one, the seven men arose, quietly, almost bashfully, as their names were called. Ovation after ovation followed, until from a place at the center of the long table, Mr. Edison came to his feet.

There was a sudden pause as he stood there, his face wrinkled into a kindly smile. His silver hair caught the glint of the electric lights which are one of the main inventions for which he has so often been honored. Somewhere in the center of the room a napkin flourished overhead. Instantly the audience caught the key and waved and cheered until the venerable inventor raised his hand to bid them stop.

Verbal Picture of Future

Then Mr. Schwab, as the spokesman for the group, drew a verbal picture of the industrial pioneering which is to take place in the future. As industry itself has passed from the field of individual effort, so the pioneering phases of development are being placed in the hands of collective research groups, he declared, with great organizations of trained technicians profiting from one another's knowledge.

"In this era of machinery and amazing material advancement, are we not moving forward spiritually on an equally wide front?" he continued. "There can be no doubt that we have made extraordinary progress in the development of production and distribution of goods, conveniences and material ideas. Yet we still have before us further opportunities for the same progress in the field of human engineering. The happiest feature of the situation is the co-operation that exists in this country today between the leaders of industry and the leaders of labor."

The seven pioneers were introduced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who touched briefly upon their varied attainments. Of Mr. Edison he said that in addition to the inesti-

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Barrie, in Happy Fantasy, Proves Queen Mary Scottish 'to the Core'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir James M. Barrie, in a characteristically happy fantasy, has brought Mary, Queen of Scots, back to the old manor-house in Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, where she lived in 1566.

Opening a bazaar to raise funds for keeping up the house which has been given to Jedburgh by a Roxburghshire citizen, Sir James began by suggesting whimsically that the doors should be locked as the meeting had many of the marks of "a Stuart rising—positively the last leaf on the tree."

"I couldn't sleep last night," Sir James continued, "so saddled my steed. A call irresistible was drawing me to Queen Mary's house. I stood beneath the glamorous pile, and not one of its many windows showed a gleam.

In Presence of Mary, Queen of Scots

"And yet—I remembered, from our beloved Sir Walter's pages, how at Loch Leven there was at all hours someone ready to place a lamp in a darkened eye of the castle in response to a light across the loch, a signal that friends were near, which in her own words was 'more dear to Mary Stuart than any star that twinkles in the blue vault of heaven.'

"I dared to flash my lantern, and almost immediately a lamp shone in a turret window. Without a sound the celebrated key turned in the lock, the door opened softly, and I found myself in the presence of Mary of Scots.

"She was but a moving part of the night but a mother will forget her child and rivers flow uphill before a Scotsman is unable to recognize that face and form.

"Inside I went on one knee to her, and she extended her pretty hand. I called her 'My Liege.' It may mean caves (prison) for me, but it was worth it. I said there was one question I craved to ask of her. Were the Casket letters genuine? You will be glad to know that the answer was in the negative.

Knew Nothing of Bazaars

"So after a lapse of centuries our greatest Scottish case is closed."

(These letters were alleged to have been found in a casket taken from a servant of James, Earl of Bothwell. If genuine—and this has been the subject of centuries of dispute—they would have established Mary's complicity in crimes with which she was subsequently charged.)

"I was touched to find that she did not know what bazaars were.

"But when I explained and told her the object of this one she wept tears of joy because her Jedburgh still remembered her kindly.

"She said she must see the bazaar, and put her hands in mine in that confiding way which is either the best or the worst thing in woman—she was dresed in black velvet with a white ruff about her neck and a white veil flying—and so we came here—by the longest route.

"When she saw the stalls she fingered the display, calling them by old lavender names, and some of them she tried on.

"Then I did a foolish thing. I asked her whether she would like to buy some little article herself, and at that she began to fade away—a sure proof that she was no Frenchwoman, but Scottish to the core."

GOOD REPORT IS MADE ON PORTO RICO RELIEF

WASHINGTON (AP) — James L. Fieser, acting chairman of the American Red Cross, has brought to President Coolidge reassuring reports as to hurricane relief work in Porto Rico.

Mr. Fieser said the damage to sugar and other crops had in no case been bad enough to oblige any of the major plantations to go into bankruptcy. The American Red Cross is still feeding about 120,000 natives.

"Swanee Ribber"

or more properly

"Old Folks at Home"

has sung itself into the hearts of the world. A story of the man who wrote it, Stephen Collins Foster, and an announcement of a memorial to this famous writer of folk songs, will appear

TOMORROW

as a News Feature

Tiger Champions Teeth and Claws in British Parable on Disarmament

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

A PARABLE on disarmament was told by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Aldersbrook.

"Once upon a time," he said, "all the animals in the Zoo decided that they would disarm, and they arranged to hold a conference to decide the matter. The rhinoceros said that the use of teeth in war was barbarous and horrible, and ought strictly to be prohibited by general consent. Horns, which were mainly defensive weapons, would, of course, have to be allowed. The buffalo, stag and porcupine, and even the little hedgehog, said they would vote with the rhino, but the lion and the tiger took a different view. They defended teeth, and even claws, which they described as honorable weapons of immemorial antiquity.

"The leopard, puma, and the whole tribe of small cats all supported the lion and the tiger (laughter). Then the bear spoke. He proposed that both teeth and horns should be banned and never used again for fighting by any animal. It would be quite enough if animals were allowed to give each other a good hug when they quarreled. No one could object to that (laughter). It was so fraternal, and would be a great step toward peace (laughter).

"However, all the other animals were very offended with the bear, and they fell into a perfect panic (laughter). The discussion got so hot and angry, and all those animals began thinking so much about horns and teeth and hugging when they argued about the peaceful intentions that brought them together that they began to look at one another in a very nasty way (laughter). Luckily, the keepers were able to calm them down and persuade them to go back quietly to their cages, and they began to feel quite friendly with one another again."

Far be it from him, Mr. Churchill added, to bring this parable into relation with recent events.

Railways' Work in Vermont After Flood Commended

Unusual Ingenuity Displayed in Restoring Mileage of Eleven Companies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The 11 railroads which suffered approximately $13,000,000 damage in last year's flood have restored practically all of the mileage as to roadbed, track and bridges under extremely adverse conditions, the American Railway Association reports.

"The major portion of damage sustained occurred during the night of Nov. 3. There was no opportunity for protective measures except in southern New England, where advance warning permitted protection to some extent.

"The extensive scale of operations and new conditions involved demanded the exercise of unusual initiative and ingenuity which was not lacking. For example, railroad crews lacking material cut timber from adjacent woodlands and framed it for temporary trestles.

Quick Organization Effected

"On one road a string of condemned box cars were dumped over the bank to support new fill. On an important and completely isolated branch line, an assistant engineer sent to survey the damage, organized the industries, farmers and woodsmen, and proceeded to restore the line, using labor, equipment and material procured locally, materially hastening the opening of the line.

"The American Red Cross and other public agencies of relief organized quickly and cared for those made homeless by the flood and assisted them otherwise. The railways afforded maximum co-operation to all agencies of relief and transported necessities for communities and industries during reconstruction periods.

"Regardless of rank or service, railway men displayed during those final weeks of 1927 heroism, self-sacrifice, a spirit of loyalty and a morale that will be enduring, and to the credit of railways and railway men generally.

Reservoirs Helped Situation

"Storage reservoirs located in flood areas prevented damage in certain localities and lessened the effect of the flood elsewhere. Notable instances were those located on the Deerfield River in southern Vermont and on the upper Androscoggin River in northern New Hampshire and eastern Maine.

"The menace to railroads of dams, bridges and other structures, improperly located or poorly designed and constructed on and adjacent to rivers in flood regions is of extreme importance and suggests the necessity for a lively interest on the part of railroads and close co-operation with all who may be concerned in the ownership, construction or control of such structures to secure maximum protection against unnecessary loss of persons and property and interruption of rail transportation."

RECRUITING IN BRITAIN

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—Official returns show that during the recruting year ended Sept. 13 last, 29,033 men were approved for service in the territorial army, being an increase of 6466 over the total for the previous year. The total territorial strength exclusive of the permanent staff, on Oct. 1, was 6656 officers and 133,027 other ranks.

Plane Speeding Westward to Set Non-Stop Record

Yankee Doodle Making Up Time on Last Stretch to Pacific Coast

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lockheed-Vega monoplane Yankee Doodle, holder of the West to East transcontinental non-stop record, is speeding westward in an attempt to set a new non-stop record from New York to Los Angeles. It started at 4:15 p. m. Wednesday.

Capt. C. D. D. Collyer, who with John Henry Mears holds the round-the-world record, was at the controls, and back in the passenger's seat was Harry Tucker, owner of the plane and a passenger on the plane's other transcontinental flights.

When the plane passed Wichita, Kan., this morning it was a little more than two hours behind its schedule, but it had the worst part of its journey behind it with a clear skyroad ahead. Dr. James H. Kimball, weather bureau flying conditions expert, said that the winds were light and the weather fair, giving good opportunity to pick up some lost time.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—An airplane believed to be the Yankee Doodle passed over Albuquerque at 9:10 a. m. (mountain time). It was flying about 500 feet above the city.

LONDON-BRIGHTON MOTOR SPEEDWAY PROJECT APPROVED

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—Brighton Town Council has signified its approval of the proposal to construct a motor road speedway between London and Brighton. All that is necessary before construction can begin is that a special bill be passed by Parliament, and the necessary financial arrangements be made. The cost is estimated at £3,000,000. The object of the road is to provide direct access for the enormous traffic now passing between London and Brighton.

The road is only for motor traffic, all of which will be required to pay toll fees of various amounts. Small motorcars, for instance, will be asked to pay about 4½d. for the whole journey. For motor omnibuses, 18 stops will be provided and there will be overhead footbridges for the use of inhabitants from adjoining villages who may wish to join them. Illumination of the road by night is to be carried out by 25,000 colored reflectors which are to be set up at intervals of 15 yards.

If and when completed the road will be without parallel in Europe.

HUGHES PRAISES HOOVER RECORD AS PROGRESSIVE

Declares Smith Campaign Speeches Have Become "Quite Reckless"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Charles E. Hughes, himself a former Governor of New York, declared at Chicago's first great Republican rally, that Governor Smith had become "quite reckless in his assertions," and rebuked him for the "clap-trap" of his campaign.

An audience of 9000 packed into Arcadia Hall long before the former Secretary of State took the rostrum, and hundreds stood outside, listening to the address through amplifiers. Mr. Hughes' reply to Governor Smith, who spoke here within the week, was greeted with marked enthusiasm.

What Governor Smith then said about the Republican Party being a party of bourbons which never learned anything new brought from Mr. Hughes the comment that "such an outburst reflects more upon Governor Smith than upon the Republican Party. In one who seeks the Presidency," he added, "we are entitled to look for fairness and not clap-trap."

Budget Director Defended

Ridicule with which Governor Smith greeted the small economies of the budget system in questioning the savings of the Coolidge Administration evoked a sharp rejoinder. Mr. Hughes rose stalwartly to the defense of Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, as "the highest type of public servant," declared that "when it comes to economy Governor Smith could well afford to take 'lessons' from him, and declared that he "had not been able to find that Governor Smith has a record of economy."

"Yet," said Mr. Hughes, "Governor Smith calls him 'Colonel Mulberry Sellers. Lord' and accuses him of selling 'eye wash' to the public. I suppose this is what Governor Smith calls 'low down.' I think it is quite low down. A very cheap performance.

Economy in Administration

"Governor Smith makes fun of the illustrations of small economies by which every employee of the Federal Government has been made to feel how he can help. Economy in administration, as in every business and in every home, needs attention to details. The man who is scornful of small gains cannot be trusted to economize."

Elsewhere of the economies effected under the present Administration he said:

"Nothing in this campaign has been more discreditable in my judgment than the attempt to belittle this great achievement."

"If I were asked to name the man who in my judgment is the leading progressive of our day," Mr. Hughes said, "I would name the Republican candidate for President, Herbert Hoover."

Tariff Policy Discussed

Citizens regardless of party should be proud of sound fiscal administration, Mr. Hughes declared, and the Administration which had been in the interest of all should have the credit which was its due. The charge that savings had been exaggerated, he said, would react on those who made it. "It reveals them," he continued, "in a highly unfavorable light. It will make no votes among the intelligent and fair-minded people of this republic."

The major feature of Mr. Hughes' address was his handling of the economy issue raised by Governor Smith in his recent final tour of the West. Turning then to the tariff the former Secretary of State asserted that Governor Smith's attitude did

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Medieval Pageantry Marks Ceremony as British Envoy Presents Credentials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — Medieval pageantry marked the proceedings in the Spanish capital when the King, surrounded by his grandees, received from Sir George Graham, his credentials as Ambassador.

The spectacle of old coaches richly upholstered and lacquered with picture decorations, blending with the liveries and wigs of mounted and foot attendants and the accouterments of the horses, all proceeding at measured pace, is almost unique.

"I consider it my special privilege," said Sir George Graham, in the course of his message, "and my good fortune to have been designated to represent Great Britain at a time when the prestige of the Spanish Nation has been further enhanced in the international sphere by the call to a post on the Council of the Society of Nations at Geneva on which it is now represented."

He added, "Spain's special position among nations, her qualities and cultural affinities, qualify her to exercise wide moral influence which may be of incalculable value in the councils for the preservation of peace and the orderly progress of humanity."

SMITH ATTACKS HOOVER'S LABEL OF 'SOCIALIST'

Calls Accusation "Cry of Special Interests" in Boston Speech

REITERATES STAND AGAINST PROHIBITION

Ridicules G. O. P. Nominee's Views on All Major Issues of Campaign

Full text of Governor Smith's speech will be found on Page 4.

Governor Smith replied, in his speech in Boston, to his Republican opponent's challenge of the views and policies he advocates, but the outstanding feature of the Democratic candidate's visit was the tremendous reception he was accorded.

It overshadowed all else. In size and ardent enthusiasm—at times even turbulent—it was declared to have eclipsed any political demonstration in the history of Boston. Veteran political reporters declared it was unparalleled in their experience in the entire country. It exceeded any Governor Smith has so far experienced in his presidential campaign. Members of his staff declared that it was the greatest in his entire political career.

It vaulted skyward Democratic hopes not only for carrying Massachusetts, but of winning the presidential race. Here on the Atlantic seaboard Democratic managers have maintained Governor Smith would find his greatest strength. Governor Smith and his advisers viewed the Massachusetts reception as confirming all their election claims in this region.

Tremendous Enthusiasm

The entire event, in all its phases, was in sharp contrast with that of his opponent when he spoke and toured the State. The crowds that came to see and hear Governor Smith exceeded tremendously those that turned out here for Mr. Hoover. Their zealous acclaim repeatedly approached riotous proportions.

The candidate's speech, in itself an unusual effort, was merely a part of the greater spectacle, the size and fervency of the crowds. The mass itself was the great show. The candidate was the precipitating agency for the released enthusiasm.

The meeting in this city was staged with much skill and its effect is to be exploited to the utmost by the Democrats, both in the State and national campaign. Governor Smith was introduced to the massed audience in the Arena where he spoke by Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, a daughter of President Wilson.

Caustic Arraignment

His speech, a caustic arraignment of Mr. Hoover, in the course of which he undertook to isolate the latter from the progressive elements of the Republican Party, as a counter-attack to the Republican candidate's accusation of "state Socialism" that he has laid down against Governor Smith, was timed to meet a public declaration by George Norris, Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Senate insurgents, announcing his support of the Democratic candidate.

This declaration by the Republican Progressive was expected, but not until several days later. Because of the line of attack of Governor Smith's speech and his attempted counter-maneuver against Mr. Hoover, it was said by Democratic leaders that Mr. Norris was urged to declare himself without further delay.

He did so and thereby gave the Democratic candidate and his campaign assistants a sustaining vehicle in their strategy to place Mr. Hoover in the category of a reactionary.

Crowds Along Route

The Boston ovation was preceded by two other unusual receptions. At Worcester and Springfield, Mass., earlier in the day, while en route here, exceptionally large crowds greeted him. His stops in the two cities were only of 10 minutes' duration. At Worcester it was estimated that 25,000 men and women were in the throng that massed around the depot, and at Springfield about 5000 more.

Approaching Boston, unscheduled brief halts were made in Framingham and Newtonville, where crowds of several thousand were on hand.

The Boston demonstration began with a parade and closed with thousands crowded about the depot to cheer him off when he departed for a day's campaign touring through Connecticut and Rhode Island. The journey in Boston was made through solidly massed thoroughfares, through which his automobile and those of the reporters accompanying him made their way only with the greatest difficulty.

So vast was the throng that police were taxed to the utmost in getting Governor Smith and his party to their automobiles. The line of march was through the down-town business section, past historic sites and structures; the Old State House, Faneuil Hall, and where the "Boston Massacre" took place.

Crowd Everywhere

So thick was the crowd along the route he paraded that subway kiosks were obscured from sight. The air was filled with torn paper and streamers that were tossed in great masses from the jammed windows. The crowd was everywhere and so massed that foot, mounted and motorcycle police were unable to force it back.

Before a department store Governor Smith, who had been waving the brown derby he wore in response to the din, rose in his open car and spoke a few words that only those by

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DAIL DEBATES BILL TO CENSOR PUBLICATIONS

Second Reading of Measure Arouses Vigorous Opposition

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The second reading of the Censorship of Publications Bill, which has been widely discussed in the Dail in the past six weeks, will be concluded this week after a debate which has already continued much longer than anticipated.

Introducing the second reading Mr. Fitzgerald-Kenney, Minister of Justice, said it had been attacked on one side by extremists who denounced its unwarrantable infringement of the liberty of the subject and the rights of free citizenship, and on the other hand by extremists who declared it a worthless measure unable to achieve the purposes for which it was designed. Great numbers, he said, have attacked a bill of their own imagining.

The bill, the Minister said, is designed to deal wth indecent literature both in periodicals, books, and newspapers, and the scheme is that in the first place there should be recognized authorized associations which should send books and papers they considered censorable to a board of live members for consideration through the Minister of Justice. If the board considers the publications should not be sold or imported into the Free State, they will report to the Minister of Justice, who may issue an order prohibiting their sale or importation. The board, however, must recognize they are dealing with the property of a writer and the property of a publisher, but they must consider they have a duty to the public to see that demoralizing and degrading literature shall not be circulated in the Free State.

The Tenor of a Book

A book can only be fairly condemned, he said, when its whole course makes for evil, when its tenor is bad. It is not to be condemned if it has here or there one or two exceptional passages. No board of censors could properly condemn "Vanity Fair" because of anything it relates of the doings of Becky Sharp. The play "Othello," he said, is not indecent, although there are some very objectionable expressions by Iago. It could not be condemned by any sensible board of censors. A book to be condemned must ex professo be immoral. It cannot be condemned if it is immoral merely obiter.

The board of censors must not be carried away, he declared, by excitement to condemn a book which should not be condemned. On the other hand, they must not, because a book has some great name behind it, be terrified into not condemning a volume which should be condemned. There may be an occasional objectionable article, he also pointed out, in an otherwise harmless periodical, and for this one mistake it would be unfair to ban the paper. Accordingly, action should be taken only against newspapers and magazines which are usually or frequently indecent or obscene.

Powers of the Bill

"On the question of morals we have made up our minds," Mr. Fitzgerald-Kenney continued, "that free discussion of the question of limitation of families is wrong, and this question shall not be freely and openly discussed or advocated in any book or periodical which circulates in this country. Great powers are given in this bill, no doubt," he added in conclusion. "It may be abused. I am quite aware of the fact that if these powers are abused injury will follow. It is a wide bill; it is a comprehensive bill; it is a strong measure; and it follows from that that the large powers which are given may be abused. Whether it may be a success or a failure, whether it will make for good or evil, will, I frankly admit, depend largely on the personnel of the board, but I believe it will not be impossible or even unduly difficult to obtain the services of live, honorable, honest, intelligent men who will be able to carry out successfully to the good of this country, the duties and functions of censors."

Frank Ruttledge (Fianna Fail) suggested that the bill gave too much power to the Minister in putting into force the recommendations of the censors. His party could not see how, in any way whatever, literature or art could suffer in the slightest degree from the passing of a bill which they thought should be strengthened in the committee stage.

T. P. O'Conpell, Labor leader, said that the general body of opinion in the Free State was that it was necessary to take drastic steps to end the flood of evil literature coming into the country. "A committee of which I was a member," he said, "reported two years ago, and drew special attention to the danger of loose drafting in any bill that should be introduced." In this report he pointed out that censorship might be exercised to restrict the circulation of papers because of political or economic opinions expressed by them. Such a danger would be obviated by a statutory limitation of the ground on which an order of prohibition should be based.

Interpretation of Clauses

Mr. Ruttledge confessed to having doubts as to the interpretations which could be put on many of the clauses of the bill, and said it was essential that the bill should be drafted so that it should be quite clear to the ordinary layman what was intended and the type of literature it was intended to suppress. The measure should not be regarded, he said, as a party one, and it was essential that it should be amended so as to be acceptable to all shades of political and religious opinion.

Hugh Law (Government) said he had seen few bills which, having their purpose admitted, have received in early stages so much criticism, and which had awakened so much apprehension in many quarters lest in its practical working it should, as Mr. O'Connell had said, defeat its own object through unwise administration. Regarding the censorship of books, Mr. Law frankly declared that he thought the Government would have been well advised if they had confined their attentions to newspapers and periodicals and left books out altogether. It required no great equipment of knowledge or training to tell the character of newspapers, but it was a different matter in regard to books. A book unsuitable to be left about, but casually on a table, may well be a book essential to the study only of an ordinary man of any sort of decent cultivation.

Irish Not Book Readers

Professor Thrift, of Trinity College, declared that the critics on both sides would wish to exclude evil literature which tends to immorality, but while the Irish were a newspaper-reading people they were not a book-reading people, and he thought the powers of the censors in dealing with the latter should be considerably restricted.

Mr. Lemash (Fianna Fail) also pointed out that in censorship of a bill it is always easier to go too far than not far enough, and they should be careful not to give too much power to a board or to a minister which would in the end destroy public confidence and prevent the realization of the very objects the bill is designed to achieve.

Professor Tierney (Government) also supported the section dealing with newspapers, but questioned the advisability of extending the powers of the censors regarding books. He was afraid that the result of this section would be that by the authority of the Dail a list of prohibited books would be produced which would make a laughing-stock of this country. "The fact is," he said, "you can have a list of prohibited books running into a thousand pages, and yet there will still remain numberless books which anyone who wants a bad book can buy and read. You cannot draw up an exclusive list of bad books unless you act on the theory that all books are prohibited and only a certain number allowed." The speaker could not see how they could lay down any reasonable rule to apply to censorship of books once they were beyond the existing law. He did not believe the censorship of books was really possible in any practical sense of the word.

Political Speakers on the Air Tonight

By the Associated Press

POLITICAL speakers on the radio tonight include:

DEMOCRATIC

John J. Raskob, chairman National Committee, at 8 p. m., over WJZ and coast to coast network (WBZ of Boston).

Thomas J. Brogan, corporation counsel of Jersey City, at 9:30 p. m., over WOR.

REPUBLICAN

James Francis Burke, general counsel for National Committee, at 9 p. m., over WEAF and Red Network (WEEI of Boston).

Sarah Schuyler Butler, vice-chairman of New York State Committee, at 7:30 p. m., over WJZ.

Kenneth Rouse and collegiate group, at 11 p. m., over KYW, Chicago, and midwest network.

Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, at 6:10 p. m., over WTIC, Hartford, Conn.

Bertrand Snell, Representative from New York, at 11:30 p. m., over WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture by Burton Holmes, "The Glories of Paris," Boston City Club, organ concert, 7:30, lecture 8.

October dinner meeting, Zonta Club of Boston, talks and entertainment, 190 Beacon Street, 6.

Annual banquet, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, talk by Walter Gordon Merritt, on anti-trust laws, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Lecture, "Northern Spain," by the Rev. Alwin E. Worman, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: formation of the dancing class, clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch: new member's dinner, room 100, 6:30; Fencing Club, Fencing Room, 7:30; Young Men's Division Period on the Gym Floor, 7:45.

Eleventh annual banquet and reunion, Northeastern Engineering Alumni Association, political speech, University Club, 6:30.

Open night at the Harvard College Observatory, auspices of the Bond Astronomical Club, lecture by Horace Taylor on "Life in Other Worlds," 7:45.

Dinner, Massachusetts Parent Teacher Association, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Dinner meeting, Middlesex Club, several political addresses, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Experience meeting, Mass. Association of Women Lawyers, Hotel Hemenway, 6.

Meeting, Coast Artillery Reserve Officers, Army and Navy Club, Hotel Bellevue, 7:30.

Dinner meeting, New England Carpet Club, American House, 6.

Music

Jordan Hall—Jean Bedetti, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Bellamy Trial," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Queen's Taste," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Take the Air," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; Glee Club of the Woman's Club Library Hall, 10 a. m.

Exhibits and meetings, Massachusetts Parent Teachers Association, Hotel Statler, through Saturday.

Harvard University, public lecture in French by Prof. Paul Hazard, Emerson D, 5 p. m.

Meeting, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, illustrated talk on "Flowers of Holland," by the Rev. L. G. Van Leeuwen, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Lecture on American history offered by the Old South Association in Boston, the Mary Hemenway Foundation, by Dallas Lore Sharp, Old South Meeting House, 4 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston—Exhibit of 320 dolls, representing foreign dolls and early American dolls of historic interest. Animal and ethnological exhibits. Open free, 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5. Mildred E. Manter, director.
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily 10 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.
Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings.
Casson Galleries, 572 Boylston Street—Etchings by Frank W. Benson. Also exhibition of miscellaneous paintings by English, French and American artists.
R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Max Bohn. Also paintings of Algeria and the Riviera, by Lawrence Grant.
Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by Donald W. Newhall.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by the Guild of Leather Workers.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General exhibition by members of the Guild.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of Childhood by Diana Thorne.
Public Library, Huntington Avenue and Dartmouth Street—Exhibition in the Fine Arts Exhibition Room: "Color and Modernism in Printing: New European and American Work, Collected by Henry Lewis Johnson," through Nov. 2.
Grace Horne Galleries, Trinity Court—Water colors by James P. Saulnier. Embroidered panels by Laura Marquand Walker.
The Little Studio, 171 Newbury Street—Prints by modern French artists.
Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel—Oil paintings by Anthony Thieme.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Pioneers of American Industry Acclaimed at Notable Gathering

(Continued from Page 1)

mable importance of his inventions, his "genial and kindly philosophy is a fortunate ornament of the America of today."

Tribute to Wilbur Wright

A picturesque note came with introduction of Mr. Wright, whose aeronautic research stands as the foundation of modern flying. At the mention of his late brother, Wilbur, who was a partner in the work, the audience interrupted the discourse with a prolonged tribute.

Mr. Schwab, as chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Mr. Eastman, as head of the Eastman Kodak Company, and Mr. Rosenwald, as the head of Sears, Roebuck & Co., received full recognition as leaders in the field of iron and steel, photography and merchandising.

Dr. Butler characterized Mr. Ford as the greatest manufacturer of automobiles in the world and a genius in business organization as well as in mechanics. To Mr. Firestone, as the head of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, he paid high tribute for his grasp of affairs outside of his own business as well as in the rubber industry itself.

"These pioneers of industry," Dr. Butler said, "are also representatives of an important change which has taken place in our business structure. It is due chiefly, I believe, to the fact that the gain-seeking motive has lost its predominance. Instead the motive of public service, united with trust and well earned gain, has taken its place."

England's Situation Described

Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond), chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain, discussed the industrial situation in England and characterized the settlement of the German reparations questions as one of the greatest requirements of European economic stability.

"Conversations are once more taking place in order to substitute for an interest system, some system of finality," he said. "I believe a debtor nation is entitled to know what its ultimate obligation is going to be in order to enable it to liquidate its liabilities."

Lord Melchett declared that the periodic reports of steel and chemical cartels in Europe envisaged as a means of "putting America out of business," were without foundation. He pictured a new alignment of the commercial world in which co-operation rather than strife would play the dominant part.

"All English-speaking people throughout the world," he continued, "are drawn together not merely by the bond of sentiment, but by the economic necessity of those who exchange raw materials for merchandise goods.

New Economic Grouping

"That, I think, is going to be economic grouping of the world of the future; the economic grouping not in hostility, but in co-operation; a grouping not in repression of each other, but an economic grouping which will enable us to form units, which, undoubtedly operating on a big scale, will enable us to solve many great economic problems."

The outside viewpoint on the industrial situation in England, Lord Melchett continued, has over-emphasized the severity of the unemployment situation. Serious as it is British unemployment is not the cause for undue concern, he said. England, he said, is at present employing 2,000,000 more people than in 1914, and standards of living, of prosperity, of consumption, of clothing and transportation are on a much higher level than before the World War.

Lord Melchett was introduced by Willis H. Booth, president of the Merchants' Association, and formerly president of the International Chamber of Commerce. Oscar G. Mayer, retiring president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, presided at the dinner.

Stamp of Stability

The conference held the mirror of expert opinion before the Nation's prosperity and placed the stamp of stability upon the picture it disclosed. As they view the situation, the economic heights upon which the business of the country rests are not only sound, but even greater future attainments are certain.

Among the leaders who reviewed current conditions and problems affecting an economic cross-section of the country were:

Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank; C. F. Kettering, president of the General Motors Research Corporation; Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Harold H. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Co.

Economic Structure Reviewed

For the last four years the conference has been held in Chicago. It is regarded as one of the most important movements in the history of American industry to bring the leading executives in widely separated fields together for a consideration of the Nation's economic situation as a whole.

Bankers and industrialists who ordinarily confine themselves to brief general statements on "business conditions," figuratively took off their coats and delved deep into a discussion of the basic factors of the country's commerce and production.

Even the present condition of the stock market embraces no cause for alarm, because factors are at work which are equalizing the situation, Mr. Mitchell told the conference. In a forceful address he drew upon his extensive experience as the head of the largest banking institution in the United States, and in a rapid summary of industrial conditions sketched the indications which pointed to 1928 as a record year in many lines.

Record Year Forecast

"This will probably be a record year despite the fact that the presidential election is always looked upon as bringing an 'off' year," he declared. "Crops, the basis of prosperity, have been most remarkable. The entire grain crop is larger this year. Livestock is in the best situation since the war and is ahead of a year ago.

"Railroad traffic is practically at a peak for all time. Building, held up by high money during the summer, is coming back, with September the largest in the history of the industry in the United States.

"We look forward to substantial increases in industrial profits for 1928. Steel is having a record year, with the mills operating at from 86 to 90 per cent of capacity. Automobiles are facing a record year. Even in spite of the enormous production, financing for the purchase of motorcars is less than it was last year when there was a substantially smaller volume of automobile sales."

Progress of Technical Research

Technical research has progressed to the point where it is almost possible to "wish for anything, and, if you wish hard enough, to have it within a comparatively short time," Mr. Kettering told the conference.

Although he declared that it was impossible to forecast either the economic or the technical future of the automotive industry, he sketched some of the accomplishments which he envisaged as reasonable to expect within the next 5 to 15 years.

"I believe that the next 10 years will be more fruitful in the producing of automotive values than the last 10 years have been," he declared.

Express Highways Forecast

"It is possible today to place in the hands of the driving public automobiles which will operate at indefinitely sustained speeds of from 60 to 70 miles an hour.

"I believe that it is only a question of time before express highways, which are now being constructed in the congested areas, will be built to extend through the outlying districts, providing for the utilization of this speed of transportation in comparative safety."

The automotive industry as a whole, Mr. Kettering added, was taking advantage of everything possible from an engineering standpoint to increase the safety surrounding the operation of motorcars, although it had yet found no way to control the factor "behind the steering wheel."

Prevention of Overproduction

A recommendation to the meat packing industry that it halt its "scramble for volume sales" and, instead, undertake the elimination of unprofitable business, was made by Mr. Swift. He told the conference that the intense competition in the meat packing industry, together with the problem of overexpansion inherited from the war period, had eliminated the packers from the ranks of the large profit-making industries of the Nation.

"I feel that intensive study should be given to the distribution and marketing problem from the standpoint of territory and sales with special regard to their actual value. The industry needs to concentrate on its profitable activities, disregarding nonprofitable operations."

Aiding World Understanding

Mr. Gifford traced the development and progress of electrical communication and emphasized the importance of the telephone and telegraph in developing international understanding.

"The communications industry, although not the only agency, is a most important one in developing a world civilization tending to be independent of environment and tolerant of differences of race and culture," he declared.

"Already the products and inventions of the whole world and the thoughts and experiences of all civilized people are almost immediately brought within the knowledge of all.

"Never before has the world of men been changing as rapidly as now. From the fact that the civilized world is becoming one large neighborhood should result the satisfaction that comes from co-operation rather than the misery that comes from conflict."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly showers in northern Massachusetts; not much change in temperature; fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	48	Montreal	36
Boston	43	Nantucket	50
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	56
Calgary	42	New York	46
Charleston	56	Philadelphia	46
Chicago	40	Pittsburgh	40
Denver	42	Portland, Me.	40
Des Moines	36	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	42	San Francisco	52
Galveston	64	St. Louis	50
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	36
Helena	34	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	58
Kansas City	46	Washington	46
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:18 p. m.; Friday, 8:48 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

EASTERN MASS. STREET RAILWAY

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway reports for September net after all charges, including depreciation, of $94,162, compared with $27,731 in the like month a year ago. For nine months to Sept. 30 this year net was $742,167, compared with $574,109 last year.

CHICAGO MAN HEADS BRIDGE ASSOIATION

Maro Johnson of Chicago, assistant engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was elected president of the American Railway Bridge and Building Association at the close of that organization's thirty-eighth annual meeting in Boston. J. S. Huntoon of Detroit, assistant bridge engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, was made first vice-president. New Orleans was selected as the city for the next annual meeting.

Mr. Johnson, following his election, emphasized the importance of continually raising the standards of the bridge and building profession. He cited further the importance of adopting for railroad use labor-saving devices whenever such instruments had proved their practicability and were feasible.

PARENTS' EDUCATION STRESSED IN REPORT

Continued expansion of the classes in child study, held among the 19,000 members of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association during the last year, was one of the earliest recommendations to come before that organization at the opening of its nineteenth annual convention in Boston.

Reports on the child-study classes held throughout Massachusetts during recent months, delivered by Mrs. Edwin R. Fiske and Mrs. Ada L. Weber, field secretaries of the association, indicated that in addition to improving the care of children through the education of their parents, a large part of the 6000 increase in membership is probably attributable to these classes.

BISHOPS PLEAD FOR EQUALITY IN QUOTA LAW

Episcopalians Decry Action Against Orientals—Episcopal Convention Ends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—One of the last acts of the House of Bishops at the Protestant Episcopal convention which has just ended here was the adoption of a resolution protesting against discriminations against Oriental nations.

Logan H. Roots, the Bishop of Hankow, presented a resolution noting the discrimination against Orientals in United States immigration and naturalization laws upon which, he said, the attitude of Japan was that of proud, patient waiting for America to change her mind and meanwhile in deep humiliation.

In China the Government now rising will insist on treating with all Western nations on a basis of equality. After some conference the resolution of Bishop Roots was somewhat modified, the substance of the finally drafted resolution being that the United States Government be petitioned so to modify the law as to remove this discrimination.

The forty-ninth triennial session of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church opened with a sermon by the Bishop of Chicago, demanding complete freedom of church and state, reached a climax in the launching of a nation-wide campaign of evangelism, and ended with the reading of a pastoral letter from the bishops, pleading for Christian unity.

Sitting as the chief legislative body of the Episcopal Church, it heard reports of world-wide activities participated in by 4000 American and native workers in 1800 communities at home and abroad and of the labors of the National Council, the executive body of the church between triennial sessions of the convention.

The national treasurer reported the "washing out" of a deficit of $1,500,000 and the successful adoption of a financial policy which made deficits impossible. A fiscal program was adopted for the next three years which included a maintenance budget of $4,224,680 a year.

Radio Changes Are Definitely Set for Nov. 11

(Continued from Page 1)

the quality and fluctuation of intensity due to a form of interference of the waves from the two stations."

Change Set for Nov. 11

Harold A. Lafount, commissioner for the fifth zone, in a circular letter announces conclusively that the new allocation "will positively go into effect Nov. 11. No modification will be forthcoming." The letter is produced, he says, not by protests but by repeated inquiries from those who fear the commission will weaken in its stand.

Answering a new application of WGY for a "renewal" of its license, Louis G. Caldwell, general counsel for the commission, says the station does not want a "renewal," but a "modification," and that it must fill out the required form to secure a hearing.

The impression is prevalent that WGY and the General Electric Company are sparring for time in their repeated failures to conform with the commission's established procedure. Mr. Caldwell points out that WGY listeners, protesting the station's recent curtailment, apparently do not understand that the station has not lost the right to operate after sunset, or during the evening up to 10.

PERUVIAN LOAN UNDERWRITTEN

LONDON, Oct. 25—The £2,000,000 6 per cent Peruvian bonds of 1961, which are to be issued at 91, have been underwritten.

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MANUFACTURERS CHAFE AT BONDS OF TRUST LAWS

Demand Freedom From Act That They Say Blocks Industrial Growth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Alterations in the present anti-trust laws to give greater freedom to industry in adapting itself to modern economic conditions were advocated by speakers before the National Association of Manufacturers at their thirty-third annual meeting now in progress here.

Declaring that the Sherman law is a "menace to American industry," Robert J. Adams, treasurer of the Adams Manufacturing Company of New York, told the association that the anti-trust regulations were actually operating in a manner to foster the very things they were intended to prevent.

By prohibiting the formation of holding corporations, the anti-trust laws have forced industry to build up huge single manufacturing units, leaving the small producers in a position where they cannot co-operate to meet competition, he said.

Favors Fact-Finding Bureau

Mr. Adams declared that the need was for an "affirmative" statute calculated to aid and protect industry, rather than a law which controls industry through the imposition of a penalty for "criminal" violations.

He recommended the formation of a new government bureau designed to make exhaustive studies of the entire production and distribution situation. Accurate information, he said, would automatically eliminate the inauguration of manufacturing efforts in already overcrowded fields.

"We should begin by establishing an agency which is competent to gather . . . all the necessary statistics and other data essential to a proper understanding of the day-by-day developments of our business life.

"Suppose these facts were in the hands of a responsible bureau in Washington—call it a bureau of industrial survey, or what you will—and suppose I conceived the idea of starting a ribbon factory. The official statistics would immediately inform me as to conditions in that industry and I could tell whether or not there was room for such a factory."

Sees Business Helped

This type of statistical work, Mr. Adams added, would be of a much more comprehensive character than either the bureau of the census or the bureau of domestic commerce is at present equipped to undertake. But with such facts available, he said, it was doubtful if any "extreme measures" would be necessary to prevent the over-extension of industry.

In suggesting the amendment of the Sherman law, Mr. Adams recommended the addition of the phrase, "It shall be illegal for any producer or dealer to sell his goods in interstate commerce at less than cost plus a reasonable profit without first obtaining the permission of the Federal Trade Commission."

"If sales at less than cost were prohibited," he said, "we would immediately solve many of our more serious economic problems, bring redress to manufacturers and protect merchants. By guaranteeing only a reasonable profit on sales, consumers would have their rights fully protected."

George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, O., opening the discussion upon the trust question, declared that the "control of the titanic forces of production" was one of the paramount problems facing the nation at the present time.

He recommended that the Sherman law be "at least reinterpreted" to make lawful a condition where producing industries could co-operate to limit their production to a point, expertly determined, at which the supply would just meet the demand. This elimination of overproduction, he said, would make for greater stability among both consumers and producers.

In its report on immigration, a committee headed by C. S. Ching of the United States Rubber Company recommended the enlargement of facilities to permit the immigration service to handle its work, together with a codification and clarification of existing immigration laws.

The imposition of more severe penalties for deliberate attempts to violate the immigration laws was recommended in the report. It also favored the imposition of heavy penalties alike to both those who attempt to "bootleg" their way into the United States and those who make a business of arranging unlawful entry of aliens.

Strong criticism of the American Federation of Labor was contained in the report of the Open Shop Committee of the association, of which Staunton B. Peck of the Link Belt Company of Philadelphia, is chairman. The report declared that the Manufacturers' Association "voices no hostility to trade unions per se, but only to such of their policies and practices as it believes inimical to the best interests of labor as a whole."

Equality for Business Women

The relation of women to industry was discussed at a meeting of the woman's bureau of the association. A. Cressy Morrison urged the women to support a protective tariff and Mrs. Helen Archdale asserted that women workers should have no restrictive legislation which does not apply to men workers. Noel Sargent defended the association's child labor program and Mrs. Harry Lilly asked for intelligent co-operation on the part of the public with industry. Miss Elizabeth Humes, assistant American Trade Commissioner in Rome, described Mussolini's industrial policies.

In the standard of American living women have everything at stake, said Mr. Morrison, and as household buyers they need the money which is retained in this country by the purchase of American-made goods.

"All the money spent for merchandise in this country goes to American workers and comes back to the merchant in more trade," Mr. Morrison said. "If the country is not prosperous, no industry is going to undertake work employing the bricklayer, the plumber, the ironworker, the engineer or the architect. With dull trade the business man employs less labor, buys less from others and expansion of his business must be deferred until a tariff is enacted which will adequately protect him."

Women are not opposed to protective legislation for industry, but some of them are opposed to legislation applied to women in industry which is not applied to men in industry, declared Mrs. Archdale.

Restricting Child in Industry

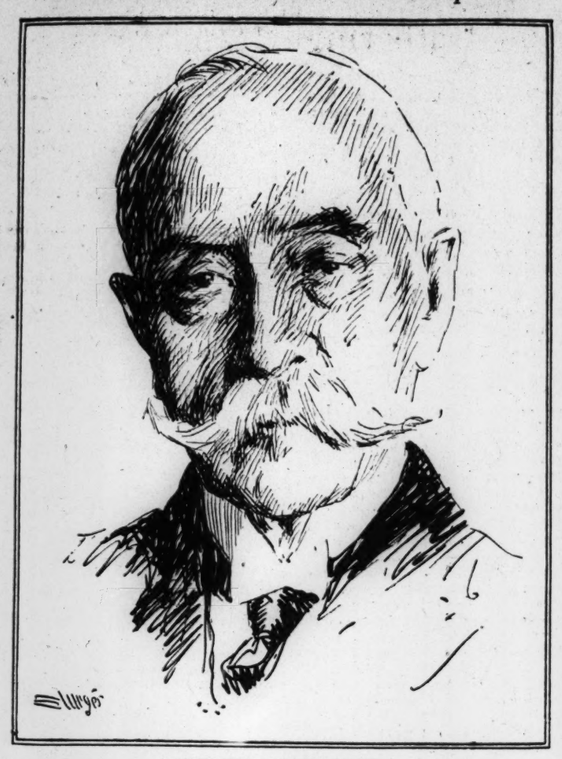
Noel Sargent argued in favor of 14 years and the completion of the sixth grade as the minimum requirements for a child to enter industry, declaring that a higher age or educational qualification operates to the detriment of many children.

Women should understand industry and co-operate in constructive criticism to remedy conditions, said Mrs. Harry Lilly, speaking as consulting director of the public relations committee of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America. Mrs. Lilly deplored meddling with business problems on the part of uninformed persons and said that there should be more recognition of the dependence of the public upon the industrial fabric.

Miss Humes described the institution of the Ministry of Corporations and the formation of industrial and commercial federations in Italy, with the prospective organization of an Italian parliament on the basis of delegates from these federations to replace political divisional representatives.

Mrs. Marguerite Benson presided at the meeting and the luncheon which followed, at which Dr. Louis K. Anspacher spoke on "Woman."

Well-Tried Servant of Greek Republic



ADMIRAL CONDOURIOTIS
President of Greece, Whose Wise Statesmanship Through Unsettled and Difficult Times Has Brought a Steadying Influence to Bear Upon the Young Democracy.

The Presidents of Europe

President Condouriotis Holds an Office That Goes Back to the Great Days of Ancient Greece

Previous articles on this subject appeared on Oct. 11, 13, 18, and 20.

V

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Public interest in the affairs of Greece during the past few months has so largely centered around the determination of Eleutherios Venizelos to offer himself as its Premier, and the tremendous victory his party won in the recent Greek elections, that little attention has been given to the President of Greece. But the Greek Republic has a Chief Executive whose position in the Government is very similar to that of the President of the French Republic, and the regard in which the present holder of the office, Admiral Paul Condouriotis, is held by the Greek citizens makes the comparison doubly apt.

The disturbed conditions of Greek national affairs since the banishment of the former royal family and the adoption of a national constitution by popular plebiscite in 1924, only to be followed by a short-lived dictatorship, have not given the Greek President the opportunities to display his ability which most of the new presidents of Europe have enjoyed. Nevertheless, his position within his constitutional prerogatives seems well established, and in time will no doubt compare favorably with the other chief executives.

Long Service for Country

The personal esteem in which Admiral Condouriotis is held by his fellow Greeks is based on a long life of service to his country, beginning with his enlistment in the navy in 1872. He is the first Greek to bear the title of Admiral for life. He has been distinguished from a great many men in public life in that he has not sought office, but has oftener tried to avoid it.

Like most European presidents, the Greek Chief Magistrate is elected by vote of the Chamber of Deputies and the Assembly in joint meeting. He holds office for five years and in theory appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, the other members of the Cabinet. In actual practice the appointment of the Prime Minister is settled at the polls, as in the recent triumphant return of M. Venizelos. He also has the right under certain conditions, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the end of its usual term.

A Great Heritage

Although Switzerland is generally regarded as the mother of modern republics, the President of Greece can well feel that he holds an office going back to the glorious days of the fifth century B. C., when Athens and other Greek cities were practicing self-government in a manner which makes their activities vital and interesting today. In any event, with a President and Premier of proved abilities and able to work together for the well-being of their historic country, the Greek people seem justified in believing they are now entering a new and very much more prosperous era than they have enjoyed since the World War.

Rail Rate Raised on Rayon Goods

New England Textile Men Fail to Carry Protest on New Schedules

Despite vigorous protests from New England, New York and other textile mill men, voiced at a hearing before the New England Freight Association, the proposal of the railroads to establish rates on cotton and rayon or cotton and artificial silk goods from New England mill points that would be 135 per cent of the rates on cotton piece goods, has been approved by the carriers.

Announcement was made that the new rates will become effective Dec. 10. The new rates are to be not less than 45 cents per 100 pounds, except that from Maine points the rates will be made the same amounts over the rates from Lowell as exist in connection with rates on woolen goods.

Textile men say the new rates will encourage the shipping of rayon and cotton goods via trucks and methods of transportation other than railroads, as the new rates are characterized as discriminatory and unfair because the value of cloth made partly from rayon is not increased to any extent over the value of ordinary cotton piece goods.

Between 30 and 40 per cent of the rayon goods that is finished in New England mills originates outside of New England, giving the railroads a haul from production points to New England finishing points and again to the distributing markets.

Protests were made by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Arkwright Club, Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association, New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association, Textile Traffic Association of Providence, Converters Association of New York, and several of the large mills in these districts.

Chemists Ready to Supply Dyes to Meet Demand

Fast Colors Are Promised to National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

Chemists of the United States are prepared to meet fully the demand for brilliant cotton cloth dyestuffs which actually will hold their color and to contribute a major portion of the research discoveries necessary to the future of dyeing, L. C. Himebaugh, director of the textile department of the Pease Laboratories, Inc., New York, said, in addressing the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in convention in Boston.

Lincoln Baylies of Boston was elected president of the association to succeed Col. G. Edward Buxton of Providence, R. I. Philip Dana of Westbrook, Me., was re-elected senior vice-president, and Irving Southworth of Lawrence, Mass., was chosen vice-president. Russell T. Fisher was re-elected as secretary, and W. Irving Bullard will serve his eleventh term as treasurer of the association. Mr. Baylies is a partner in the textile selling house of Amory, Browne & Co. of Boston, New York and Chicago. He gained experience in cotton manufacturing with the Amoskeag and Nashua manufacturing companies.

"The American public has asked for colors which will be fast, and such colors can be given," Mr. Himebaugh said. "A fast color is one which meets all reasonable requirements of the fabric to which it is applied. Today with our vast range of fast shades, it seems unnecessary for anyone to revert to dyes which will be unsatisfactory for the use for which the fabric is sold.

"Fast color standards for cotton fabrics have been established by the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics. These standards were set up following an extensive study of our laboratories, to insure the ultimate consumer a satisfactory fast color. They are: first, that the fabric must be fast to power-laundry washing; second, that the fabric must be free from any objectionable crocking, and fourth, that the application of a hot iron must not cause a change in shade.

"Members who desire to use the association standards are required to submit to our laboratories a sample of each individual dyeing and when the color meets all requirements, after actual tests, the member can use the association label, known as the Nafal label, on each cut of the goods from that particular dyeing."

AIR MAIL CHIEF FINDS BUSINESS TO BE ZOOMING

Especially in Northwest He Finds Air Lines on the Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — More air mail links between Canada and the United States are in prospect, W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of airmail, announced on his return from a three-months' inspection trip of sky lines operating in the northwestern part of the United States.

Business is zooming on the air mail, Mr. Glover found. Several contractors are proposing to meet expanding traffic by increasing the number of airplanes. Also, more passengers are taking to the clouds.

"A new air line from Winnipeg to the Twin Cities, and one from Toronto to Buffalo are contemplated," Mr. Glover said. "Further conferences will take place between postal officials of the two countries before anything definite is done on these lines."

Mr. Glover inspected the air mail line from the Twin Cities to Chicago, together with that from Great Falls, Mont.-Salt Lake City; the transcontinental line from Salt Lake City to Chicago; and portions of the line from Chicago to Fort Worth as far as Kansas City, Mo.

Today there are 140 companies making aircraft, or manay times the number making automobiles and Mr. Glover found the new industry intrenched and expanding. There are 24 air mail lines in America, operated by 22 companies, extending from Montreal to the City of Mexico, and to Havana, Cuba, with arrangements under way to carry the sky deliveries on to Central American countries and the West Indies.

"All the lines visited," Mr. Glover said, "are experiencing a very healthy condition so far as business is concerned. I found during my inspection that a great many concerns are using the air mail lines for advertising purposes, not necessarily in great quantities of such matter but in small lots. Insurance agents and dealers in small lots of merchandise find the use of the air mail very successful.

"Two or three contractors declared that it is their intention to purchase larger equipment to handle the steadily increasing business resulting from the decrease in air mail postage, which went into effect Aug. 10, last."

During his visit to the Northwest, Mr. Glover talked to a group of those who are interested in extending the air mail service between Fargo and Spokane.

Universities Have Many 'Day Hoppers'

Thousands of Students in Various Boston Educational Institutions Live at Home

Each day thousands of students come pouring from all parts of New England to attend classes in Boston schools and colleges. An indication of the extent of this daily exodus of students into the Hub has been made at Boston University's college of business administration where statistics have been compiled on the commuting situation.

In the first year class of the Boston University college alone, more than a million miles are covered yearly by "day hoppers," who attend classes in the city during the day and return to their home towns each evening. In just this class, 89 towns and cities of New England are represented by the commuting students.

The Boston University freshman at the college of business administration who commute to college number 286 and cover a daily average of a little over 7000 miles in their trips to and from classes. Multiplied by the five class days a week and the 30 weeks of the college year, the annual mileage of this class alone runs well over 1,050,000 miles.

Prussia May Be Broken Up Into Small States

Plan for Revising Reich's Constitution Affects Ancient Kingdom

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—If a resolution passed, after three days' negotiations, by the "Constitutional Committee" of the Conference of Federal States for revision of the Reich's status comes true, then Prussia will disappear from the map of Germany.

This largest state of the Reich will then be divided into a number of medium-sized states. All small states, such as Hamburg and Bremen, furthermore will be united, either with one another or with parts of the former Prussia, so that in the future the Reich would consist of a large number of states of medium size, such as Bavaria. These states would be regarded as Reich's provinces. They will have their own Diet, but on a smaller scale than those of the German federal states at present. The Reich will take over the most important functions—if Bavaria permits this. And other states who claim they have proved they are capable of managing their own affairs alone insist on being permitted to continue to do so in the future.

The Government, in its proposals, adopted the opposite view, but the committee decided in favor of federal states. Two subcommittees have been nominated to study the territorial boundaries and constitutional rights of these new states, and will then report to the constitutional committee, which again will submit its findings to the Conference of Federal States. How long this will take, no one is able to say. It may last one year or five years, but more likely the work will be speeded up. It already made a great step forward when the committee agreed on the resolution.

If Prussia, which has contributed so much to the stabilization of the new régime in Germany, is divided, while reactionary Bavaria retains its territory and influence, the Republican régime will have a harder struggle to maintain itself successfully.

CLERGY REJECT REVISED PRAYER BOOK PROPOSALS

London's Biggest Majority Against Reservation of Sacrament

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The bishops' revised prayer book proposals have been decisively rejected by two out of three synods (gathering of all clergy in the diocese) which met in London, Liverpool and Lichfield.

The London synod rejected five out of seven recommendations put forward by the bishops, the biggest majority being against reservation of the sacrament. In Liverpool, a similar result was obtained. In Lichfield, on the other hand, all the proposals were accepted by substantial majorities. All the synod debates were friendly, but the view, both in London and in Liverpool, was that as Parliament twice within the past 12 months refused to sanction the new version's use it was best in the interests of good relations all round to take no further action at present.

In this both the Anglo-Catholics and the Evangelicals united, though their own objections to the revised book were based entirely on opposite considerations, one holding that it goes too far in restricting permissible variations in ceremonial, and the other that it allows what ought not to be tolerated.

The bishops' proposals, it will be recalled, were to use the revised book unofficially as the standard rubric, to which all clergy should be expected to conform. Canon Donaldson, in this connection, says in the Daily Herald: "The London diocese is apparently very gravely divided in opinion. But I fear the bishops will be very disappointed at the result. Personally, I think it will be well for the Church of England, as a whole, to accept the bishops' proposals. I can myself see no other hope of dealing with the present situation in the church."

The Daily Telegraph's ecclesiastical correspondent says that the adverse vote does not mean that the bishops will be prevented from carrying out their policy. "A bishop," he adds, "is not bound by the vote of his synod, which is purely a consultative body but in this case it is unlikely he will remain uninfluenced by the vote which shows that the majority of his clergy is opposed to him in the matter."

ROTARY IN TURKEY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE—James Davidson of Calgary, Alberta, past vice-president of Rotary International, is visiting Turkey with a view to introducing Rotary. Before leaving for Angora he said he was hopeful that the heads of state would see the value of Rotary, and grant permission to make Turkey a link in Rotary International.

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TERMS ON DEBT LIKELY TO SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

France Believes American Election Will Make Little Difference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Whatever happens in the American election, the French are not disposed to cherish the illusion that the attitude of the United States is likely to change considerably toward Europe. In particular, the problem of international debt must be solved without expecting that its terms will be greatly modified. This verdict of the Temps, which speaks semiofficially, lends more substance to the belief already recorded that Raymond Poincaré is now ready to ratify the debt accord.

The Temps points out that the views of Herbert Hoover and President Coolidge are almost identical and that of Gov. Alfred E. Smith are scarcely different. No candidate can pronounce for a settlement which will increase the burden of the American taxpayer. It follows that only force of circumstances may transform the opinion on debts, and likewise on armaments, though when the election is over the winning party will be freed from immediate preoccupations and may discern more clearly moral, political and economic factors which hitherto have been ignored.

Rarely has France watched more keenly a Presidential campaign. The newspapers contain long accounts of the speeches, with descriptions of the candidates. But, at the same time, French interest is not based on a lively anticipation of favors to come. On the contrary, France, which is often willing to believe that every change must mean something to its advantage, realizes that on this occasion the result will not affect the general international position.

Nevertheless, it is pointed out that the present economic relations of Europe and America cannot continue indefinitely. It is argued that the debt payments can only be made in gold or goods. European exports, in fact, are dwindling, while American are increasing. European gold may help the American acquisition of European industry. Sometimes strong phrases, such as the enslavement of Europe, are used. But these familiar arguments are not flourished with much conviction. They are largely conventional and obligatory.

That does not mean either that they are right or wrong, but simply that they are felt to be in the present circumstances ineffective. France, and indeed Europe generally, therefore, looks on the American election interestedly in a human sense but disinterestedly in a political sense.

Smith Attacks Hoover's Label of "Socialist"

(Continued from Page 1)

his side could hear. The clamor was too great for him to be heard.

The crowd on historic Boston Common was estimated by police executives as around 100,000. It began to gather early in the afternoon, police declaring that more than 40,000 had assembled several hours before the parade reached its climax there. The throng was a joyous one, often breaking into song, particularly "The Sidewalks of New York," and cheering and shouting almost continuously. When Governor Smith finally reached the Common the great mass had been hugely added to by thousands coming from points along the route of march that he had already passed.

Three Halls Packed

The three largest halls in the city wire insufficient to hold the crowds that wanted to hear him. He spoke in the Arena. The doors were closed by 7 o'clock. Police estimated that more than 12,000 were in the auditorium. Mechanics Hall, a quarter of a mile away, and Symphony Hall, one block away, held overflow meetings which listened to the address through loudspeakers. Thousands remained outside the Arena throughout the meeting there.

So overwhelming was the crush about the entrances at the Arena that newspapermen accompanying the candidate on his special train were unable to obtain entrance until a member of his personal staff secured special police assistance. On his way to the Arena, Governor Smith made brief stops at the two overflow halls, where he made appearances without speaking.

Inside the Arena there was constant tumult that subsided only after Governor Smith had personally sharply demanded silence. His appearance was preceded by speeches by Mrs. Sayre, David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, a candidate for re-election, and Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Democratic candidate for Governor. Mrs. Sayre acted as chairman and introduced Governor Smith.

Silences Crowd

The fact that his radiocasting period had arrived was all that halted the uproar that greeted the candidate when he made his appearance. The combined efforts of Mrs. Sayre, Mr. Walsh, General Cole and others on the rostrum to obtain silence was unavailing and Governor Smith had to make a personal request.

Even then the outcries and cheers continued. He began his speech, a direct quotation from the acceptance speech of Mr. Hoover, but it was lost in the shouting.

"Now if the orators in the gallery will just subside," he remarked. There was a lessening of the noise and he repeated the opening sentence. He was again halted by yells.

"Do not let us be so selfish that we would shut off this speech from the millions of people in other parts of the country who are listening to it," he demanded. "Do not do that. That does not become us in Boston."

After this the cheering and applause was orderly, the crowd itself silencing undue vocality.

Governor Smith, in reply to Mr. Hoover's charge, made in the latter's New York City speech, that the Democratic candidate's policies on prohibition, farm relief and water power were socialistic, declared that his views were in accord with those of many of the outstanding Republican leaders. He cited Charles E. Hughes, William E. Borah, Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York, Theodore Roosevelt, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, and Vice-President Dawes as being in accord with his views on one or more of these issues.

Takes Up Socialism Charge

"In Madison Square Garden, in the City of New York," Governor Smith declared, "the members of Congress who voted for the development of Muscle Shoals by the Government were automatically transfered by Mr. Hoover from the party of their adoption to the Socialist Party, and one of the most distinguished Republicans that tripped over into the Socialist Party is no less a personage than Senator Borah himself."

The charge of Socialism against him, Governor Smith asserted, is an old one. He characterized it as the "stock argument of the power lobby, the one thing they have to flash before everybody in the absence of any real argument."

"Who invented it in the State of New York and directed it at me?" he demanded. "The present chairman of the Republican state committee, Mr. Machold, who, up to the time he became chairman only a few months ago, was himself at the head of the Northeastern Power Company, and the man who all during his time in the Assembly stood steadfastly with his back against the wall in opposition to every attempt to develop the great water powers of my State under state ownership and under state control."

Assails Hoover

Governor Smith scathingly assailed Mr. Hoover for what he charged was the Republican's silence and reticence on the water power issue. He quoted various statements from Mr. Hoover's campaign speeches.

"I am not able to make anything out of it," he said. "Certainly nobody will say that that is using words to convey a meaning. That is a conglomeration of words intended to hide something."

Mr. Hoover's New York speech Governor Smith charged was "not only made to hide a meaning, but to distract public attention away from the main issue." The Republican candidate's acceptance address, Governor Smith said, was made in language "not to convey a meaning, but rather to cover it up. Why did he not come right out and say 'oll'?"

Concerning Mr. Hoover's assertion, in his New York speech, that Governor Smith's wet proposals contemplated a program of state Socialism, Governor Smith replied that his plan meant the "application of the Jeffersonian Democratic theory of states' rights."

Cry of "Special Interests"

The cry of Socialism, the Democratic candidate declared, is the argument of "the special interests."

"That is the cry of the groups who either want to stop you or want to get something themselves," he said. "The people of the State of New York are tired of listening to it. It is a subterfuge and camouflage and I am perfectly satisfied after Mr. Hoover's New York speech that the American people will put that same appraisal on it.

"What is the solution of it? What does the country really and actually need? It needs something that has been lacking for eight years. That is leadership. And I am satisfied that you will not get it in the next four, in the event of Republican victory, because it is not statesmanship, it is not leadership, to refer to the cure of all these evils as state Socialism."

Another great ovation was given the candidate when he finished his speech.

The Presidential Campaign Day by Day

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said in a speech before the Oklahoma Methodist Episcopal conference in Tulsa, Okla., the Associated Press says, that "prohibition will never have a fair trial until we elect a President on the direct issue of strict and uncompromising enforcement."

Mrs. Geneviene Clark Thompson, daughter of Champ Clark, in a speech at Excelsior Springs, Mo., the Associated Press says, declared, "Al Smith's prohibition pronouncements signify an intention to simplify the law to make it enforceable, not a design to return to the saloon."

H. Edmund Machold, Republican chairman of New York State, has called upon the Democratic Party to repudiate an advertisement in which appeared the statement: "You can rebuke the party willing to accept the support of bigots by voting for Smith and Roosevelt," the Associated Press says.

Opening a stumping tour in Ohio in behalf of Herbert Hoover, Fred R. Zimmerman, Governor of Wisconsin, in a speech in East Liverpool, O., the Associated Press reports, struck out at what he termed "the scandal and corruption of the last Democratic Administration."

Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a speech at Bristol, Va., the Associated Press says, replied to charges by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, by declaring Senator Glass was a "power in the hands of Olvany Hague and Brennan" in framing the Democratic plank on prohibition.

John W. Davis, in a pro-Smith speech in Louisville, Ky., the Associated Press reports, dealt extensively with past performances of Herbert Hoover. "He has had," Mr. Davis claimed, "no training in the process of the American Government."

James M. Cox, in a speech in behalf of Governor Smith in Nashville, Tenn., the Associated Press says, said that, after waving "the bloody shirt" at the South for 50 years the Republican Party now comes Dixieward as the "white-winged messenger of prohibition and bearing the banner of brotherly love."

Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, in a speech in Philadelphia, the Associated Press says, said the American people had analyzed the abilities of Herbert Hoover and Governor Smith, and that, on the basis of their findings, Mr. Hoover would be elected President.

John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, took issue with statements by Charles E. Hughes that Mr. Hoover was better qualified than Governor Smith, and that the prohibition issue was just a "sham battle," The Associated Press says.

Pat Harrison (D), Senator from Mississippi, and George H. Moses (R), Senator from New Hampshire, flung verbal darts at each other's parties in a half hour "debate" at a luncheon of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in New York, The Associated Press says.

The Utica, N. Y., Trades Assembly representing 15,000 men, indorsed candidacies of Governor Smith, F. D. Roosevelt and Senator Copeland, The Associated Press says.

The Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meeting in Charlotte, adopted a report expressing unalterable opposition to candidates for political office who decline to support the prohibition laws, the Associated Press says.

The first day's straw ballot among the students of Harvard University gave Hoover 1505 votes; Smith, 1256; Thomas, 94. Among the 38 miscellaneous votes cast were 15 for Will Rogers.

Charles Curtis, Republican vice-presidential candidate, called for the continuance of Republican rule for the maintenance of prosperity, in a speech at Rochester, N. Y., the Associated Press says.

Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, in a speech at Sioux Falls, S. D., the Associated Press says, attacked Herbert Hoover's New York address as a document that pronounced the doom of agricultural legislation.

The National Republican Congressional Committee reported in Washington, the Associated Press says, receipts up to Oct. 20 of $235,034, all but $25 coming from the national committee. Disbursements to Oct. 18 were $150,905, most of it going in sums of $500 each to Republican candidates for Congress. The Democratic National Congressional Committee reported receipts to Oct. 8 of $57,472, all from the national committee. From Sept. 1 to Oct. 17 it reported disbursements of $50,903. A large part were of $500 each to Democratic candidates for Congress, although there were several of $1000.

Gail Laughlin, only woman member of the Maine Legislature, in a speech in New York, the Associated Press says, characterized Governor Smith as the "worst opponent of women's equal rights in the country today."

Clarence Darrow, criminal lawyer, characterized Herbert Hoover as a "dangerous man to the free principles of American citizens," in a speech in New York, the Associated Press says.

Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska, has canceled his speaking engagements in Minnesota in behalf of the Hoover-Curtis ticket, the Associated Press says.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in a pro-Hoover speech at Paterson, N. J., the Associated Press says, said the single issue of the campaign is how to "maintain and increase prosperity."

A. Harry Moore (D.), Governor of New Jersey, assailed religious prejudice as a factor in the campaign, the Associated Press reports from Baltimore.

Otto H. Kahn declared bigotry is an issue within the Democratic Party rather than between Republicans and Democrats and said he would support Herbert Hoover as the man who can bring about prosperity "benefiting all the people," the Associated Press reports from Washington.

Charles B. Hilles, as treasurer of of the Republican national convention, remitted to the Kansas City committee a check for $40,188.19, representing the balance that remained after the payment of convention expenses, the Associated Press says. The citizens of Kansas City raised $125,000 and guaranteed an additional $25,000. The cost of the convention was $84,811.81.

Several leading members of the Progressive Party of Idaho are throwing their influence to Herbert Hoover and prohibition. This party ranks second in Idaho, having cast the next largest number of votes to the Republicans two years ago. One of the prominent Progressives, John Brandt, twice elected to the State Legislature, said, "I have not yet met a Progressive who will vote for Smith."

Publication of a declaration for Governor Smith signed by as many Republicans and independents as it is possible to obtain has been planned as the "final and greatest" stroke of the South Dakota Association of Smith-for-President clubs, according to western Republican headquarters, which has sent to the press a confidential letter from the chairman of the association.

Mrs. Glenn E. Plumb and Margaret A. Haley, widely known business representative of the Chicago Teachers Federation, have issued statements favoring Governor Smith.

A. Edward Newton, author and collector, has announced he will support Herbert Hoover. Other Pennsylvania writers who have pledged themselves to Mr. Hoover are: Dr. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Isaac R. Pennybacker, Harrison S. Morris, Amelia Mott Gummere, Joseph C. Lincoln, Edward W. Bok and George Gibbs.

The formation of a Liberal League in opposition to prohibition has been formed in New York by "regular" Republicans, who are supporting the Republican national ticket but who are wet, according to an announcement just made. Courtlandt Nicoll, one-time Republican Senator, has been named temporary chairman of the league.

George Kelly of Seattle, Wash., gave Herbert Hoover his first vote, when he mailed his "absentee" ballot from a New York hotel, after he had consulted William H. Hill, chairman of the state Hoover-Curtis Campaign Committee, on the legal formalities.

Boston Music Notes

Ellenor Cook, ably assisted by Camilla Edwards, pianist, gave a folk song recital in Repertory Hall last night. Russia, Hungary, the Ukraine, Rumania and other countries were represented. Miss Cook has imagination, taste and humor. Her costumes are at once beautiful and authentic. It must be ruefully confessed that Miss Cook is not a vocalist, although she has a voice of pleasing quality, but who cares—when nature has so generously endowed her with other gifts through which she is enabled to evoke that elusive thing termed "atmosphere"? When she has sung a song (the "Little Hare" for instance), danced a folk dance or carried on an imaginary dialogue (in Croatian, if you please) as in the "Zagreb Market Scene," we feel a distinct regret at finding ourselves in a concert hall on Huntington Avenue instead of among the gayly dressed peoples of far-away countries. Miss Cook is versatile; she plays the piano extremely well; she has an abundance of enthusiasm and she is good to look upon. The audience, which filled every available chair in the hall, showered her with applause and demanded encores.

Rita Neve, pianist, made her Boston début last night in Jordan Hall. Her program contained two sonatas, one by Borowski and one by Liszt; a Ballade, Nocturne and Polonaise by Chopin and some new pieces by Josef Holbrooke, played in Boston for the first time. From the standpoint of the listener it was an ill-arranged program; perhaps ill-advised, or not advised at all. It is not clear just why there should have been two sonatas upon the program. The opening measures of Borowski's possess dignity, but this was made negative through injudicious pedaling. Surely Miss Neve must realize that melodies are fragile things, easily distorted. She must also realize that one of the foremost perquisites of the pianist of today is clean technique. Unquestionably she possesses talent. She is able at times to produce a delightful quality of tone. Her crescendos approach fortissimo without becoming metallic. Hers is a foundation upon which to build a worth-while musical structure. The very large audience seemed much pleased with her program.

Thousands Greet Smith in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Governor Smith crossed the Providence-Pawtucket line into this city at 1:05 o'clock this afternoon.

His arrival here was greeted by thousands, and followed an automobile procession in which he and members of his party were greeted by thousands of persons in the Blackstone Valley between Woonsocket and this city.

GLIDDEN CO. PROFIT

September net profit of Glidden Company amounted to $206,270, after charges and federal taxes, compared with $171,115 in September, 1927; 11 months' net profit was $1,757,236, compared with $1,210,878 in the similar period of the previous year.

HOOVER TO STOP ALONG ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

St. Louis, However, to Be His Only Formal Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The itinerary of Herbert Hoover and his party leaving Washington for Palo Alto, Calif., has been completed.

The Republican nominee's train will leave Washington Nov. 1 about 5 p. m. and reach St. Louis Nov. 2 just before the hour set for his speech in the Coliseum. Leaving St. Louis shortly after the speech the party will travel to Grand Island, Neb., and connect there with the Union Pacific for the trip to California. They will reach Palo Alto early on the afternoon of Nov. 5.

On the way to St. Louis, the Hoover train will make a short stop at Cumberland, Md., on Wednesday evening and another at Louisville, Ky., the following morning.

Last Formal Speech

The St. Louis speech will be Mr. Hoover's last formal address of the campaign with the probable exception of a brief talk over the radio at Palo Alto election eve, Nov. 5.

Mr. Hoover expects at St. Louis to discuss the development of inland waterways, the agricultural problem and the methods which it is proposed to introduce for the assistance of agriculture. Other collateral campaign topics of interest to the West also will be touched upon.

The route chosen from St. Louis will take the Republican nominee and his party through Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada into California. While no stops are scheduled, he will greet crowds assembled at the various cities along the route from the rear platform of his train, as he did on his previous transcontinental trips.

Curtis' Schedule

Mr. Hoover's running mate, Senator Curtis, is closing the campaign with numerous speaking dates in the middle west. His schedule calls for a speech in Coshocton, O., Oct. 25, and another in the evening at Akron. On Friday, Oct. 26, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate will speak at noon in Columbus, at Clifton, Greene County in the afternoon and at Mt. Vernon in the evening. The remainder of Senator Curtis' schedule follows: Oct. 27, noon, Cleveland, O.; evening, Detroit, Mich.; Monday, Oct. 29, South Bend, Ind.; Tuesday, Oct. 30, Eau Claire, Wis.; Oct. 31, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Thursday, Nov. 1, Des Moines, Ia.; Friday, Nov. 2, Moberly, Mo.; Saturday, Nov. 3, Wichita, Kan., and Monday, Nov. 5, Topeka, Kan.

William E. Borah, having completed a tour which took him through a large part of the South and West, will make no more speeches in the South unless it may be one in North Carolina. He has a tentative date for Baltimore on Oct. 30, and will speak in eastern territory until election day.

BETTER SANCTUARIES FOR BIRDS PROPOSED

Having acquired during the past year 500 acres of woodland in the Taconic Mountains, to be used as a wild life sanctuary in honor of Edward H. Forbush, and an additional 19 acres near Cohasset, as a gift from Benjamin Hyde, the sanctuary committee of the New England Federation of Bird Clubs has recommended, in its recent report, that the federation turn itself to the improvement as bird and animal refuges of the lands already owned, rather than to the acquisition of more lands.

The sanctuary committee further reported the publication during the past year of a map of existing open spaces in Massachusetts, which is to be used in recommending to the Governor needs and uses for these spaces. The committee stated that it had been unable to obtain money from the State for use in the extending and improvement of bird sanctuaries, but recommended that other efforts be made, with continuation of the federation's funds for this use.

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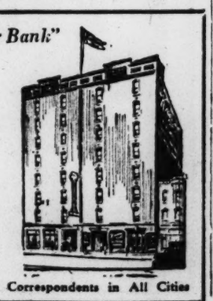
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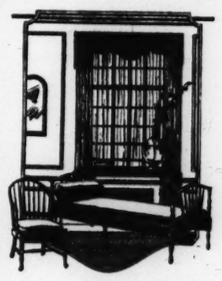
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BORAH DEFENDS DRY LAW AND ASSAILS CRITICS

Protective Tariff and Restrictive Immigration Stressed in Speech

Senator William E. Borah will speak at the Boston Arena on Nov. 2, according to a statement by Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club, to the Associated Press.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOPLIN, Mo.—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, vigorously assailed his Democratic critics, Senator Robinson, Governor Moody, Josephus Daniels, and Senator Glass, in a pro-Hoover campaign speech here.

"It is easy to catch the defeatist tone," he declared. "Now they are not really attacking me at all; what they are doing is displaying the agony of mind which comes from trying to make a speech in favor of a candidate in whose principles and policies they do not believe."

"Not one of these gentlemen will state to the public," he added, "that they stand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; not one will state that they stand for the public manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. All have denounced these things as unwise.

Enter, Politics

"If it were not for politics, they would be denouncing Governor Smith instead of myself. During the next 10 days I hope to occupy my time in discussing the great issues of the campaign.

"I am frank to confess that my interest in this campaign is personal far more than partisan. If I did not believe in the ability of Mr. Hoover to deal with the farm problem, if I did not believe he would in good faith uphold and enforce the Constitution, I can pledge you that I would not be undergoing the unspeakable hardships of a long campaign.

"I may be mistaken; we are all human and may err, but I think I see ahead a great constructive Administration—an Administration which will grapple with our great economic problems upon a constructive basis which will rank with the greatest constructive administrations of the past. I believe that; and, that being true, I shall fight on so long as I have the physical energy to do so."

At one occasion in his address he referred to the declaration reported to have been made by Governor Smith at Chicago wherein the Governor claimed to have seen a cablegram from Herbert Hoover when he was in Europe to a farm leader in this country, trying to hammer down the price of farm products.

Assails Smith

"Governor Smith never saw such a cablegram," he declared, and added with great emphasis: "I make it a question of personal veracity between the Governor and myself."

Following the rather dramatic declaration, he read official records, "from the archives at Washington," tending to show that Mr. Hoover was in fact trying to bolster up farm product prices at the time Governor Smith declares he was trying to beat them down.

In discussing the tariff question, Mr. Borah pointed out what it meant for the mining industry, and declared the local zinc and lead industry would be mildewed over in 60 days if it were not for a protective tariff. "The Underwood tariff bill was calculated to place your miners here in competition with the 65-cent laborers of Mexico," he said.

Discusses Immigration

While discussing the immigration question he made a "hit" with his audience when he declared that bringing cheap goods into the country is no worse than bringing in cheap men, and that we are not only deeply interested in the question of increasing immigration, but are also interested in the question of where these newcomers are to hail from.

Senator Borah, in discussing the farm problem, admitted he had voted against the McNary-Haugen measure because he thought the equalization bill unconstitutional, but also because he thought it was not fair to the farmers. He said that we imported $2,500,000,000 worth of products last year that could have been produced in this country, and that Herbert Hoover favors giving the farmer a chance at this production. Also that Mr. Hoover wishes to and believes it possible to market $25,000,000,000 worth of products for less than $14,500,000,000, what it cost last year.

Contrasts Farm Programs

In contrast with Mr. Hoover's very definite program for farm relief, Mr. Borah declared that the sum and substance of Governor Smith's program, expressed so far, is that he will appoint a commission. "That's one commission that will never be appointed," he declared.

In closing his address, Mr. Borah made an eloquent appeal for Herbert Hoover because of his stand for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Make no mistake in this campaign. The issue so far as the liquor question is concerned is clear. Mr. Hoover wants the Eighteenth Amendment to be enforced; Governor Smith wants it changed. Mr. Hoover thinks prohibition is a noble experiment. Mr. Raskob thinks it a damnable infliction."

Mr. Borah was introduced by Roscoe C. Patterson of Springfield, Mo., Republican candidate for United States Senator, who declared the people remembered the fine work by Senator Borah in preventing the ratification of League of Nations participation by the United States. Senator Borah mentioned President Wilson only twice, and both times no wise in a critical manner.

TASMANIA'S EXPORTS GROW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—Tasmania has an average of £9,000,000 exports out of an estimated income of £15,000,000 during the past five years, which is equivalent to 60 per cent. The value of trade per head has grown from £27 in 1900 to the imposing figure of £92 per head.

Tasmania's net expenditure on imports associated with the motor traffic was last year £884,000, compared with £678,000 four years previously.

Judges Affirm Renewed Faith in Success of Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1)

ing liquor for every man in Kentucky. So it is a credulous person indeed who is able to believe that moonshine stills, bootleggers, and rumrunners have been able to produce a stream of intoxicants equal to that of the pre-Volstead period.

Arousing of Public Opinion

"Two things are necessary in solving the problem of enforcement," Judge Dawson believes. "First, public sentiment must demand that local and state enforcement officers take over the policing of their own communities instead of expecting the already overburdened Federal authorities to do all the work. This will create a sense of local responsibility so necessary in the enforcement of any law of this character.

"Second, and most important, the good citizens of the country must stop lending their aid to the law violator whether they originally favored the law or not.

"Prohibition came at a providential time in the history of the country," he continued. "With the tremendous industrial growth of the Nation following the World War, with work available for every able-bodied citizen and an actual need for his work, the country was no longer in a position to stand the economic waste arising from the legalized manufacture of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

Increase in Drink Denied

"The statement that there is more liquor consumed today than before prohibition is so utterly foolish and foreign to the truth that it would not deserve to be noticed except for the fact that it has been so often repeated that many well-meaning citizens have come to believe in its truth."

Taking up the advantages of prohibition to the American public Judge Dawson said: "Take, for instance, the upward shoot of savings accounts. They have mounted to almost unheard of proportions and the general health of the community has undoubtedly benefited while thousands of men who were, before prohibition, in an almost constant state on intoxication, have been reclaimed for their families."

Referring to that portion of the argument used by antagonists of the Eighteenth Amendment to the effect that "prohibition was put over on the public," Judge Dawson pointed out that no other amendment to the Constitution ever received such overwhelming majorities as did the Eighteenth Amendment.

"This, together with the fact that the campaign of education covered more than 75 years, is sufficient answer to such an argument, in a country where the majority rules, for all citizens to bow in submission to the law."

General Welfare the Test

Voicing similar sentiments in a statement written for the Monitor, Judge Cole, of Fargo, N. D., expresses his views as follows:

"The United States of America are builded on a corner stone. This corner stone was prepared and put into our governmental structure when our Constitution was adopted. The Articles of Confederation of the 10 states had been found unfit to make and preserve 'a more perfect union.'

"This fact having been painfully demonstrated, a Constitution was prepared, and in its preamble stated its purposes in terse and decisive language.

"'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

Individual Responsibility

"Everything carried on or permitted in this country that is not in accord with the dictates of the preamble, but rather in antagonism thereto, is basically wrong, and is therefore un-American as applied to the United States, and in this connection it may be remembered that Holy Writ says that 'he that is not for me, is against me.'

"Each individual person in the United States is a part of the governmental structure, and not merely one of the persons residing within its territorial limits. The collective conduct of the whole people makes the governmental policy, and the collective by which we are judged is based on the individual conduct of our people.

"Each individual by his or her conduct, adds to good government or takes away from it. Each individual person is one of the separate bricks that go into the governmental structure, and as bricks with flaws weaken a building, so individuals with flaws weaken the governmental structure.

No Place Given to Liquor

"Taking the Preamble of the Constitution as the basic corner stone upon which our whole governmental structure rests, where in its several provisions is there any countenance or support given for the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

"Intoxicating liquors never have helped and never can help make a more perfect union. They never have established and never can establish justice. They never have insured and never can insure domestic tranquillity. They never have provided for and never can provide for the common defense. They never have promoted and never can promote the general welfare.

"They never have secured and never can secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity. In other words, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has always been an act in antagonism to every part, and each part, of the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States.

Law Embraces Entire Nation

"The Amendment and the Volstead Act are nation-wide and nation-comprehensive. The evils that they combat are and always have been nation-wide and nation-comprehensive. To eradicate the evil the whole Nation must be arrayed against it. To legalize the traffic in one place and criminalize it in another will never effect a cure, any more than would a law refusing to punish larceny in one section, and another law in another section punishing it, tend to curb the offense.

"Our Government is a great big partnership, and every public officer is but an agent for the partnership. An honest and conscientious, and active partner, is an asset for the partnership, but lacking these qualities he is a liability.

"The evils flowing from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a growth of all historic time, but a good start has been made to eradicate them, and conditions are improving notwithstanding the hue and cry to the contrary.

Private Violations Deplored

"It is a well-known fact that many who condemn the prohibition law, and rave about its violation are some of the worst violators themselves, privately. This includes a large number of Mr. and Mrs. Prominent Citizens throughout the country, whereas if they would obey the law privately as they do publicly, the liquor traffic would be wiped out.

"The proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, which would mean wiping out the Eighteenth Amendment, and sending back to the states and local communities prohibition and the control of intoxicating liquors, as advocated by the Democratic presidential candidate, Alfred E. Smith, is an effort to go back to the old saloon system, even though it is claimed that no saloons should be permitted, because if the general use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be permitted, public drinking places would soon be demanded and permitted, and we would again have the American saloon although under a modified form and name perhaps.

Revocation Is Impossible

"It would be impossible to get enough states to act to wipe out the Eighteenth Amendment. Such a proposition presented to Congress would only act as an incentive to encourage the violators of the law. It would help to keep bootleggers and 'blind piggers' encouraged in continuing their criminal traffic.

"It would keep in Congress a question upon which to waste time, and one that has been and will stay settled. It would lead to continuous attempts to modify the Volstead law so as to allow the sale of drinks with an alcoholic content sufficient to satisfy the cravings for intoxication, and to effect intoxication.

"Limiting the alcoholic content in drinks to one-half of 1 per cent, the law can be enforced without much difficulty and with reasonable expense. Enlarge the alcoholic content and it would be much more difficult to enforce the law, and it would protract the trial of causes and would open the door for much alleged expert testimony, which would beclouds the real issues and result in confusion, which would make it difficult to convict the offenders.

An Enemy of the People

"This condition would tend to make some sentiment for modification in the line of restoring the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage. This would seem to be the only logical purpose of a recommendation for a constitutional amendment to weaken the Eighteenth Amendment, which purpose a majority of the states would never accept, and certainly not the necessary constitutional majority to amend the constitution of the United States.

"There is no virtue in the attack upon the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead law. It is but the promoting of diseased appetite clamoring for alcohol as against the conscience of the better man and woman. Intoxicating liquors are an enemy of the people and not their friends."

LIBERTY PLEAS RAISED BY DRYS AGAINST DRINK

Church's Political Activity Justified as Defense of Constitution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Three pronouncements recently made here declared that Alfred E. Smith's election to the Presidency would be a "distinct blow to prohibition" and urged dry citizens to vote in order to overcome the wet ballot.

Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Church, just returned from Europe, pointed out in his statement that he thought Mr. Smith's election would be interpreted by Europe as a sign that, "after a 10-year trial, both friends and foes of prohibition had abandoned the cause."

The other two statements criticizing the position of the Democratic nominee on his stand regarding prohibition, were issued by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Church, and the Continuation Committee of the National Conference for Prohibition Law Enforcement.

In its statement defending church activities in the campaign, the Board of Temperance said:

"The Church, we are told, has no place in politics. But the present outstanding fact is that issues of this 'political' campaign far transcend politics. They relate to civic righteousness, the right of the church to oppose efforts to make use of the machinery of government to destroy the bodies and souls of men and women for profit. They relate to our form of government, the liberty of the citizens, the right of Americans to make democratic decisions and have them respected."

POLITICAL HISTORY ERAS ARE DESCRIBED

Close analysis of United States political history shows the present Presidential campaign to be the most definite effort since the campaign of Bryan in 1896 to re-align the political parties and overcome the long period of Republican supremacy which started in 1860, said Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, speaking at a nonpartisan political inquiry, sponsored by the Boston Y. M. C. A.

In Dr. Holcombe's analysis of United States political history there were four periods or eras. The first ended in 1800, the second in 1825, following which came the long period of Democratic control, starting in 1828, dominated by the Jacksonian theories, and terminated in 1860 by the election of Lincoln, Dr. Holcombe said. There have been Democratic Presidents since 1860, he continued, but they have risen to office through a split in the Republican Party rather than through any supremacy of their own.

MAINE TEACHERS OPEN CONVENTION

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—The Maine Teachers' Association opened its twenty-sixth annual meeting with informal meetings, dinner, music and speaking. Hundreds of members attended a concert in which Carmela Ponselle, Metropolitan Opera soprano, sang.

Mayor John Wilson of Bangor, speaking to a men's meeting of the association, declared education to be the best investment a town or state can make. Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education, characterized education as America's greatest industry. He said that about one-third of our population is engaged in education, either as pupils, students, teachers or publishers.

WOMEN VOTERS TO MEET

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Woman Voters, is to be a speaker at the annual convention of the Connecticut League, to be held here on Nov. 14, 15 and 16.

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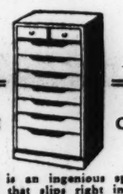
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Text of Hughes' Answer to Smith's Criticisms of Republican Party's Record

(Continued from Page 1)

not show that historic Democratic policy had changed, but that he could not be elected if he insisted upon it.

Interest in Labor's Welfare

"It is fatuous," he added, "to ask American voters to support Governor Smith in order to maintain the Republican policy of protection. If we desire that, the only sensible course is to support Mr. Hoover and the Republican Party."

Mr. Hughes denominated Mr. Hoover "labor's best friend," citing that he was "intent upon the true interests of labor, in widening opportunity, in securing proper conditions of work and fair returns."

At the western terminus of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway what Mr. Hughes had to say of Mr. Hoover's relation to the great project struck home with peculiar emphasis. He predicted that if Mr. Hoover was elected the waterway would be built.

Text of Address

The political aims of the great majority of the American people may be summed up broadly in the words prosperity and progress. To make our livelihood better and our homes secure, to see our young men and women assured of a fair chance to make good and forge ahead, to have good times with opportunities for work performed under wholesome conditions and fairly rewarded, these are our ambitions.

When I speak of the security of the home, I am thinking of the pressure of life on our millions of families, their imperative needs and hope of reasonable satisfactions. These aims are not wholly materialistic. In our great communities social welfare and spiritual betterment must have their economic basis.

Progress is a word to conjure with, but as a political catchword it is much abused. It makes a good deal of difference where you start. In our great Republic we start with well-ordered political institutions, and progress means the wise use of these institutions. With the economic problems of a vast country having 120,000,000 of population, progress does not thrive on confusion and the recriminations of campaigns. It gains but little from the practices of mere politicians.

Progress Demands Stability

Progress demands stability, patience in dealing with problems on their merits, the search for the practical way, the talent to recognize it and leadership in pursuing it.

If I were asked to name the man who in my judgment is the leading progressive of our day, I should name the Republican candidate for President, Herbert Hoover. To think progressively, that is, toward betterment, to plan to achieve something worth while by practical methods in the interest of the American people is as natural to him as it is to breathe. He is not wedded to the past save as he wishes to preserve the gains of the past. His whole bent is in devising improvements and in seeking a more abundant life for all.

Mr. Hoover has no notion that this can be done by putting government into business. He knows that that would wreck both Government and business. He knows that you cannot make the community rich by impoverishing the individuals that compose it, but he knows that government can help or harm. He knows that prosperity can be greatly stimulated by sound governmental policies and methods. He believes that the policies which will aid most are those of the Republican Party.

Disputes Smith's Assertions

The candidate of the Democratic Party, in an endeavor to prove the contrary, has become quite reckless in his assertions. Thus, he said the other day in his speech in this city:

"The Republican Party never learns anything new. They never see anything new. They have no ideas about progress. They are Bourbons, natural-born Bourbons, steeped in Bourbonism. That prevents them from finding out anything or ever forgetting anything."

Such an outburst reflects more upon Governor Smith than upon the Republican Party. In one who seeks the Presidency we are entitled to look for fairness and not claptrap.

Republican Record Cited

Governor Smith seems to forget that it is the Republican Party that against tremendous opposition gave the Interstate Commerce Commission its rate-making power in the control of transportation; that gave us the Hepburn Act and the Carmack amendment; the Pure Food and Drugs act; the Meat Inspection act; the Hours of Service act; the Employers' Liability act; the Federal budget reform and many other progressive measures. The Republican Party, whatever its shortcomings, has had constructive genius. It has been genuinely progressive, but some of its best efforts have been put forth in opposing Democratic policies which would have been ruinous. No one but a candidate looking for votes rather than facts would deny that.

Governor Smith says that "the Democratic theory is that Government should be constructive and not destructive; it should be progressive and not reactionary." These are familiar words. They were the words of Bryan preaching the delusion of 16 to 1 in 1896 and proposing his fantastic remedies for trusts in 1908. They have been the words of Democratic leaders for many years in preaching "tariff for revenue only." They are words of the Democratic platform of today in demanding duties on imports that will bring about the "effective competition" of foreign goods.

A Matter of Direction

Real progress is a matter of direction. You can progress down hill as well as up. That sort of progress I call reactionary. It is easily made if you let go of the gains you have had in your upward journey and do not apply the brakes of common sense and past experience when any one tries to give you a push in the wrong direction.

I have no desire to emulate the Governor by either excessive praise or blame. Nor do I wish to refuse credit to the Democratic Party or its candidate for praiseworthy achievements. I agree with the statement of Governor Smith that Government should meet the needs of today. The question is, which party is the more likely and which candidate is better fitted to meet these needs?

Much has been said in the campaign in an endeavor to belittle the prosperity we enjoy. I shall not discuss it, for if it were true it would be all the more important that we should safeguard that prosperity we have and endeavor to have more. But that we have reason to be grateful for a very high degree of prosperity is plain enough.

Increases Prosperity

With our roads filled with motor cars, with our savings bank deposits increased in the past seven years and a half from $15,000,000,000 to $26,000,000,000, there is little need to argue the point.

As Mr. Hoover has said, "The barriers of time and distance have been swept away and life made freer and larger by the installation of 6,000,000 more telephones, 7,000,000 radio sets and the service of an additional 14,000,000 automobiles. Our cities are growing magnificent with beautiful buildings, parks and playgrounds. Our countryside has been knit together with splendid roads."

Prosperity feeds upon itself. At once one of its causes and one of its effects is the enormous purchasing power of our people, the like of which has never been known before at any time or in any country. The philosophy of high wages has been understood and accepted. Labor feels more keenly its interest in the success of industry and is more efficient in production.

Efficiency in Production

Production has been made still more efficient by economies through the elimination of wastes. In turn, a greater production is made possible because of the increased purchasing power of labor. Industrial co-operation is thus taking the place of industrial warfare.

Delegations from foreign lands are visiting us to ascertain our secret. One of our most successful manufacturers recently told me that, talking with a number of manufacturers in a European country, he was asked what he would do in their place to improve their condition. He at once replied: "Double the wages of your employees," referring to their low wage scale. They looked at him aghast. They thought that would mean ruin. With us, better wages have meant prosperity.

How can government help in maintaining and extending prosperity? The Republican position is that it can help by economy, by protection to American interests through an adequate tariff, by the extension through internal improvements of the facilities of transportation and by giving the co-operation of Government, as an aid and not a master, to co-operative endeavors. In our republicity the co-operation of the people facilitated by government, and not mere political skirmishing, spells the prosperity of the people.

Retention of Confidence

Prosperity has its psychological factors. It requires only a slight apprehension of coming danger to cause a contraction, a slowing up of industry, with the consequent cancellation of orders, reduction of output and unemployment. Good business needs not only a long look ahead but a hopeful look ahead.

If you displace optimism, you imperil prosperity. I believe that it is very important in maintaining the confidence that underlies our prosperity that we should retain a Republican Administration. Everyone must realize, as it seems to me, that if the election results in a Republican victory business all through the country will be heartened and stimulated. Even the Democrats will have their grief somewhat assuaged by confidence in the future.

It is manifest that government can greatly contribute to prosperity by economical administration. Increasing population and multiplication of public needs continually impose fresh burdens on government within its proper sphere. The tendency is toward increasing outlays in municipalities, states and nations.

Reduction in Taxation

Every dollar taken unnecessarily in taxes is a drain on our prosperity. There is only one way to prevent oppressive taxes and that is rigorous and intelligent economy. This has been the policy of the Republican Administration, which for the first time in our national history has put into operation an effective system in the interest of economy with most gratifying results.

Nothing in this campaign has been more discernible, in my judgment, than the attempt to belie and ridicule this successful effort. I think that economy in administration is the most difficult administrative achievement. It means constant and thankless resistance to countless demands. It requires a system not merely on paper but in actual operation.

It is easy to have paper budget reform to provide for the machinery of economy. It is a different thing to get results. If you give the budget machinery to a natural spender, he will still spend more and more. He simply will make estimates of his increased outlays. You need a man with a determination to have economy, such a man as President Coolidge, the apostle of economy.

Mellon's Work Praised

Why should not all of our citizens, regardless of party, be proud of sound fiscal administration, particularly in a period such as the last 7½ years, when we started with a colossal public debt and highly burdensome taxation? That administration has been in the interest of all and should have the credit which is its due.

Could any one have given a better administration of our fiscal affairs than Secretary Mellon? The country would be most fortunate to have his service for another four years. As every one knows, who is competent to judge, he has brought the widest experience and the greatest financial skill to the service of the public.

Let me repeat Secretary Mellon's statement as to what has been accomplished, for it should be brought home by reiteration to every voter in the country.

Results to Individual Taxpayer

Secretary Mellon says:

"Within a period of seven years there have been four sweeping reductions in taxes. In 1921, 1924, 1926 and 1928 Congress passed revenue bills at the strong urging of the Administration reducing taxes about $1,800,000,000 a year, or about $5,000,000 a day, as compared with what would have been collected under the 1918 law. When the present Administration took office in 1921 a married man with a salary of $250 a month was paying an income of $40; today he pays nothing. A man earning $4000 a year was paying $80.

"Today he pays $5.63 and so on up to $10,000, on which the tax in 1921 was $590, whereas today it is less than one-fifth of that amount.

"When the Administration came in it found an elaborate war-time system with numerous and heavy taxes on many commodities and activities. Enterprises and initiative were discouraged. Today there is an internal revenue system of few and relatively light taxes. Moderate rates have been substituted for excessive ones and, true to sound tax principles, have proved more productive in revenue than were the higher rates.

Raising of Exemptions

"By raising exemptions and credits, the small taxpayer has been almost entirely relieved of the burden of Federal taxes. Productive business, by being freed of oppressive rates, has been taken out of a straight-jacket and permitted to expand in an ordinary manner, unhampered by artificial restrictions of the tax laws. As a consequence, business has expanded, the national income has increased, and adequate revenues for the Government have been realized, even with lower rates and fewer taxpayers."

Again Secretary Mellon says with respect to the public debt:

"At the same time the public debt has been reduced over $6,000,000,000. That debt is represented principally by war loans, which the Government borrowed from the people of the country in order to carry on the war. These loans must be repaid, and it is the part of wisdom to pay them off as quickly as possible, for the interest charges constitute a heavy burden on the taxpayers. During the last eight years the average interest rate on the entire debt has been materially lowered and over $11,000,000,000 of securities have been paid off or exchanged for securities bearing lower rates of interest. All of this has resulted in interest payment of not less than $268,000,000 a year."

"Great Financial Minister"

That is an authoritative report. It comes from one who knows exactly what he is talking about. It is a report which reflects the strong and successful administration of a great financial minister whose services any country would be glad to have.

But instead of taking pride in such achievement, our opponents resort to derisive comment. It is even asserted that Secretary Mellon and the Republican Administration are deliberately trying to mislead the people in their statements as to economy. Such a charge reacts on those who make it. It reveals them in a highly unfavorable light. It will make no votes among the intelligent and fair-minded people of this Republic.

Budget reform must have its competent director or it will come to nothing. It is the easiest thing in the world to spend money. The Federal Budget Bureau began with the inestimable service of General Dawes, your fellow townsman and our Vice-President. I well remember his first talk to the Cabinet. He told the heads of departments in the language of the day where they "got off." And he had the complete support of the President.

Work of Bureau of Budget

He was succeeded by General Lord, one of the ablest men in the service of the Government; indefatigable, intelligent, insistent on wise economy, an eminently successful director for the Bureau of the Budget to whose unselfish and untiring service every taxpayer is indebted.

Yet Governor Smith calls him "Colonel Mulberry Sellers Lord," and accuses him of selling "eye wash" to the public. I suppose this is what Governor Smith calls "low down." I think it is quite low down. A very cheap performance.

Governor Smith makes fun of the illustrations of small economies by which every employee of the Federal Government has been made to feel how he can help. Economy in administration, as in every business and in every home, needs attention to details. The man who is scornful of small gains cannot be trusted to economize.

Lessons in Economy

How do extravagant officials who are apparently unable to give economic administration defend themselves? They point to the subjects for which public moneys are appropriated.

Do you not desire health and schools? Do you not wish to support and extend proper public enterprise? Of course we do. They rely on the difficulty of taking a mass of appropriations and pointing out where economy could have been effected. That is the reason we wish an able, careful, conscientious budget director who can get at the items, hold department heads within proper limits, cut here and there, intent upon a suitable economy.

That is toil of the most arduous and unwelcome character. I have known General Lord for many years. He is the highest type of public servant. When it comes to economy, I think Governor Smith could well afford to take lessons from General Lord.

Smith Calculations Analyzed

What is even more amazing than his ridicule of General Lord is Governor Smith's excursion into calculations of his own. This is what he said at Sedalia:

"In order to bring about as much destruction of that false picture as I possibly can, I will tell you all of the departments. All of the departments of the Government together, in 1927 cost $200,000,000 more than they did in 1924. Now, that is a pretty good, clean, clear-cut statement. I make it without equivocation. I have nothing to subtract from it. I make it with a knowledge that the figures are right. Now let the men who painted the picture No. 1 defend themselves, from the Republican candidate down to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury."

Dealing with figures and criticizing Treasury reports is a highly hazardous occupation. Particularly is it unsafe to boast of personal knowledge on a subject about which it is apparent one knows little.

Decrease in Expenditures

To the challenge of Governor Smith, Secretary Mellon made at once a crushing rejoinder. Mellon said:

"The total ordinary expenditures of the Government, which do not include the expenditure payable from postal revenues, aggregated in 1924 $1,828,000,000 and in 1927 $1,857,000,000, or an increase of $29,000,000 and not $200,000,000. The postal expenditures are not included for the very good reason that they are met from postal receipts which the law requires shall be kept separate and earmarked for postal expenditures.

"Except that to the extent that there is a deficiency, they do not constitute a drain on the general resources of the Government. Postal expenditures necessarily increase from year to year with the growth of the country, but increased postal business is accompanied, of course, by increased postal revenues."

Total governmental expenditures, including public debt items, the postal deficiency and operations in special accounts, amounted to $3,506,000,000 in 1924 and in 1927 to $3,493,000,000 or a decrease of $13,000,000, in spite of the fact that in 1927 there was expended $115,000,000 for account of the adjusted service certificate fund, intended for the benefit of our veterans, an expenditure which was not made in 1924, and in spite of the fact that debt retirement from ordinary receipts increased by $62,000,000.

Economy Called Wise Spending

That's what became of the Governor's "pretty good, clean, clear-cut statement" made "without equivocation" on his own knowledge.

Now, Secretary Mellon knows his facts. Of course, as he said, "Economy is not just saving, but wise spending, the elimination of waste, the promotion of efficiency and businesslike methods, the building up of a sense of responsibility to the taxpayer on the part of all public servants, the careful management of the Government's finances, as exemplified, for instance, by a policy of steady debt reduction with consequent relief from the heavy burden of interest charges."

Secretary Mellon also paid his respects to Governor Smith's contention that the reduction in expenditures effected since 1921 was not due to economy and good administration but to the automatic demobilization of the war-time machine.

Points to Accomplishments

Secretary Mellon pointed out that the trouble with that contention was that the war had been over for 2½ years when the Republican Administration took control of the Government in March, 1921, and if these savings had been inevitable, why had they not been more largely effected? And the Secretary pointed out that in the very first year in which the Budget Bureau was established they succeeded in pruning costs that had already been appropriated for the fiscal year 1922 to the extent of $755,000,000.

The fact is, as everyone connected with the Republican Administration knows, that there has been the most serious and continuous drive for economy. If it had not been for this, we should have had vastly increased expenditures and there would have been much less reduction of taxes and of public debt. I have not been able to find that Governor Smith has a record of economy. I think he needs men like Secretary Mellon and General Lord to get results.

One thing is sure: taxes have been reduced, the public debt has been reduced and expenses have been held down. We want a continuation of that policy. The Republican Administration does not simply promise it. It is able to point to what it has done.

Continuation of Program

We want an Administration which will continue the good work of General Lord and not laugh at it. We want a man at the head of the Government who will be so earnest in his desire for economical administration that the efforts made in that direction will excite him to admiration, and not to mockery.

Another way in which Government can help in maintaining and increasing prosperity is by adherence to the policy of adequate protective tariffs on imports. We have a curious situation. One of the first acts of the Republican Administration was to replace an injurious Democratic tariff act with one embodying the Republican policy.

Under this Republican act we have greatly prospered. Now that our opponents seek to be put in power, the Democratic candidate and his manager are trying to assure us that they wish no general revision of the Republican tariff. Governor Smith says that he desires only specific changes made on the reports of an impartial committee.

Tribute to Republican Policy

Apart from the impracticability of this suggestion, the really significant thing in this situation is the tribute to the Republican policy. Derided and antagonized by the Democratic Party, it is now an integral part of our economic structure. The principles and methods of the last Democratic tariff act, the Underwood Act, embodying the policy of the Democratic Party, would be so injurious in their effects that Governor Smith's manager threatened to resign if Governor Smith regarded the Underwood tariff as embodying the ideal method of handling tariff legislation.

I take it that these Democratic leaders are trying to get votes, by asserting that they are the friends and apostles of the policy of protection. That is a good deal to swallow. It is too much even for the Democrats to swallow. You can't talk tariff for revenue only for a generation, or so long as you have been in public life, and then suddenly repudiate the principle of the Underwood act and insist on a protection policy without eating more crow than the Democratic stomach can stand.

Only the other day a statement which gave as one of the principles of the Democratic Party a tariff for revenue only was indorsed by Senator Swanson, a great leader in the party, who well knows what his principles have been and are. Platform after platform of the Democratic Party has indorsed this policy. It remains the principle, I believe, of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, who would frame a new tariff bill if they had a chance.

Hoover's Tariff Policy

The attitude of Governor Smith does not show that this Democratic principle has changed, but that he cannot be elected if he insists on it. The country knows too well how its bread is buttered. The point is that the Republican policy has proved to be a success, an integral and necessary part of our economic structure, and that it would be hazardous to change it or to trust to the Democratic Party to preserve it.

I shall not review at any length the results of the Republican tariff policy. Mr. Hoover did that most effectively in his speech at Boston. Let me recall to you what he said.

"Every argument urged by our opponents against the increased duties in the Republican tariff act has been refuted by actual experience. It was contended that our costs of production would increase. Their prophecy was wrong, for our costs have decreased. They urged that the duties which we proposed would increase the price of manufactured goods; yet prices have steadily decreased.

Sales Abroad Increase

"It was urged that, by removing the pressure of competition of foreign goods, our industry would fail in efficiency. The answer to that is found in our vastly increased production per man in every branch of industry, which, indeed, is the envy of our competitors.

"They asserted that the enactment of the tariff would reduce the volume of our imports. Yet during the last seven years our total imports, particularly of goods which we do not ourselves produce, have greatly increased. They predicted that with decreasing imports it would follow that our sales of goods abroad would likewise decrease. Again they were wrong. Our exports have increased to unprecedented totals."

With respect to our exports and imports he pointed out:

"In the year 1922 our foreign trade, upon a quantitative basis, was almost the same as it was before the war; that is, if we reduce the values by the amount of inflation of the dollar. Since that time our trade has increased steadily year by year, until in the year 1927 our exports amounted to the gigantic sum of $4,865,000,000, or a billion dollars increase under Republican rule.

Imports Also Higher

"Our imports increased in the past seven years by more than $1,675,000,000 to a total of $4,185,000,000. There never have been such increases in a similar period before in our history."

This account is an authoritative report. It comes from one who has been studying our foreign trade and has developed to a remarkable degree of efficiency the bureau in his department which deals with foreign commerce.

The old line Democratic free traders, or believers in a tariff for revenue only, or in a tariff for revenue with merely incidental protection, those who for years have been denouncing the Republican policy, cannot understand Mr. Hoover's argument. They never have been able to understand protectionist arguments. They have persuaded themselves to that sort of conviction which is invincible. When I was in college, I was trained by my professor in the free trade argument, which was then very popular among theoretical students. But the argument that sounded so plausible then has been refuted by experience.

Theory of Underwood Act

When the Democratic Party came to write its present platform it declared for "duties that will permit effective competition." What is this but the principle of the Underwood act? "Effective competition" with what? Obviously with our products. "Effective competition" by what? Plainly, by the introduction of foreign products, so as to compete with our products. What is "effective" competition? Naturally, it is competition that succeeds.

This is the competition that would lead to what has been called by the distinguished manager of Governor Smith's campaign the "inundation of American prosperity through importation of products of cheap foreign production."

If there is any one who understands the operation of our present tariff it is Mr. Hoover, for it has been his business as Secretary of Commerce to be a close student of its effects. He shows that of our $4,185,000,000 of annual imports 65 per cent are admitted free of duties because they are raw materials, tropical products and other articles which we do not ourselves produce. Of the remainder, from 6 to 7 per cent are luxuries, on which duties are levied for revenue and which are bought by our people irrespective of price.

Standard of Living

The question, then, would seem to relate to the remaining 30 per cent of our imports. And, with our expanding exports, we have no reason to be alarmed with respect to our foreign trade. The question is not one of particular schedules. The question is one of principle.

The principle is that we should support the standards of living in this country and should not allow them to be debased. Our experience shows that it is possible to do this, and by simulation of our production on an efficient and economical scale to pay good wages, and thus maintain suitable living conditions, and at the same time extend our foreign trade. We create a great purchasing power in our country, which supports our own activities, and our success here promotes our success abroad.

We are told by Governor Smith that he does not advocate any "sudden or drastic revolution in our economic system." We do not wish any revolution in that system, whether it is sudden or not, nor do we trust our opponents to determine what is or is not drastic. They have said for 40 years that they would deal with the tariff "in fairness to all."

Seeing Through Colored Glasses

The Underwood Act was their idea of fairness when it was passed. We don't know what their present idea of fairness may be. We don't trust it. They see through the colored glasses of their own principles. At least, their leaders in Congress do, and it is in Congress that tariff bills are made. It is fatuous to ask American voters to support Governor Smith in order to maintain the Republican policy of protection. If we desire that, the only sensible course is to support Mr. Hoover and the Republican Party.

Another and highly important way of extending our prosperity, and especially of helping agriculture, is by increasing our facilities of transportation. Here government can greatly aid.

The extension of our waterways by providing a transportation system from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Great Lakes to the sea is a project in which Mr. Hoover has the keenest interest, and in the advocacy of which he has taken the leading part.

Completion of Barge System

He is looking forward to the completion of "a great system of barge lines on the rivers, and connecting the lakes with the gulf, of opening a shipway from the lakes to the sea" which will make "an effective transportation system 12,000 miles in length penetrating 20 mid-West States." This deeply concerns the interests of agriculture. As Mr. Hoover says:

"If part of our crops can be moved to market at 7 to 10 cents saving per bushel, the buyers' competitive bidding for this portion of the crop will force up the price of the whole." It also concerns manufacturing interests and business. And this development does not mean that railway transportation will be impaired in its proper opportunity.

Now the first question is, is this desirable? Who can doubt it? It is the next great forward movement, the next far-reaching economic development in this country. It is the most progressive program in sight. It is not theoretical, but entirely practical, presenting no unsurmountable difficulties.

Makes Own Recommendations

Who is better qualified to put this through? It is essentially an engineering project and one that Mr. Hoover thoroughly understands. He does not have to wait for recommendations of others. It is a project that fascinates his imagination. He knows from prolonged personal study what ought to be done.

The greatest assurance the country could have that this development will be advanced as speedily as possible would be the election of Mr. Hoover. I believe that if elected his name will go down in history as the successful promoter of this most important enterprise, carrying its blessings not only to ourselves, but to the future generations.

Another way in which Government can aid in extending our prosperity is by facilitating co-operation. That is the keynote of Mr. Hoover's activities. He has made the Department of Commerce a hive of co-operative endeavor.

Acted on Unemployment

When we had the serious conditions of unemployment seven years ago, Mr. Hoover stimulated a vast co-operative movement to bring relief. In any emergency, his aim is not to drive, but to lead; to devise co-operative organization and thus to secure the voluntary common efforts of all whose interests are affected.

Hoover is Labor's best friend. This is because he is intent upon the true interests of Labor, in widening opportunity, in securing proper conditions of work and fair returns.

Labor has nothing to gain from unnecessary and impoverishing industrial wars. It has much to gain from the far-sighted intelligence that can promote the co-operation which is the only hope of the future. Our prosperity cannot be conserved by contests between the strength of Labor and the strength of capital. They must realize their mutuality of interests.

Vision of Helpful Co-operation

As Mr. Hoover has well said:

"Only through keen vision and helpful co-operation by the Government has stability in business and stability in employment been maintained during the past 7½ years." Hoover always looks for common ground to facilitate his plans. He took the Department of Commerce, a disjointed affair with scattered and unrelated activities, and made it a strong co-operative organization.

Hoover is the efficient friend of humanity. He is not thinking of machines but of men and women; and of the children, the security of the future. Listen to his "Bill of Rights" for children:

"The ideal to which we should strive is that there shall be no child in America that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from undernutrition, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention, that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health; and that there shall be no child who has not a complete birthright of a sound mind in a sound body and encouragement to express in fullest measure the spirit within which is the final endowment of every human being."

Free Opportunity for Business

If Hoover is elected President he will exemplify and practice his theory of government. Government can aid effectively by allowing business and industry to have the free opportunity that honest enterprise needs and deserves. Mr. Hoover has set forth his political ideals:

"It is a false liberalism that interprets itself into the government operation of commercial business. Every step of bureaucratizing the business of our country poisons the very roots of liberalism—that is, political equality, free speech, free press and equality of opportunity. It is the road not to more liberty, but to less liberty. Liberalism should be found not in striving to spread bureaucracy, but in striving to set bounds to it.

"True liberalism seeks all legitimate freedom, fired in the confident belief that without such freedom the pursuit of all other blessings and benefits is vain. That belief is the foundation of all American progress, political as well as economic. Liberalism is a force truly of the spirit, a force proceeding from the deep realization that economic freedom cannot be sacrificed if political freedom is to be preserved.

Political Equality Upheld

"Even if governmental conduct of business could give us more efficiency instead of less efficiency, the fundamental objection to it would remain unaltered and unabated. It would destroy political equality. It would stifle initiative and invention. It would undermine the development of leadership. It would cramp and cripple the mental and spiritual energies of our people. It would extinguish equality and opportunity. It would dry up the spirit of liberty and progress. For these reasons primarily it must be resisted."

Hoover has made it perfectly clear that he intends no sacrifice of public interests or public rights. His conception of the functions of government does not mean that our Government is to part with one iota of its national resources without complete protection to the public interest. Herbert Hoover would buttress both public right and individual opportunity.

Expression of Americanism

In his ringing words which I have quoted is found the expression of the American spirit. Hoover's Americanism is not a thing of slogans or catch-words to win votes. It is a profound conviction of the value of American institutions, a conviction based on accurate knowledge of what these institutions are and the promise that they hold, and of what other political systems are and the injuries they inflict.

He would preserve the opportunities for individual initiative. He would protect our political organism from the poisonous germs of a false doctrine which would aggrandize government at the expense of individual enterprise, and give us the barren substitute of State socialism.

How fortunate it is for our country that at this time we may have the service of a true progressive who is imbued with the spirit of American liberty. All honor to Herbert Hoover, defender of the faith.

Way to 'Play Down' Crime Is Found by Midwestern Daily

Kansas City Star Praised by Readers for Printing Only Brief Note on Front Page

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A forward step in clean journalism is seen in the recent departure of the Kansas City Star, an influential mid-western daily in "playing down" crime of a particularly sensational nature, rather than giving it a front page "spread."

On the day of the execution of the criminal in a California case given widespread publicity in many newspapers, the Star printed on its front page simply a brief bulletin announcing it, without any details or elaboration. Below this was placed a notice to the effect that a further account would be found on an inside page for those desiring to read it.

"This arrangement," the paper explained, "is made in deference to the sensibilities of readers who may prefer to pass over a painful recital of a revolting crime and its punishment."

Scarcely had the newspaper appeared on the streets or been delivered to homes in the city before telephone calls began to come into the office expressing reader approval of the new policy. These were followed the next day and for several succeeding days by large numbers of letters, which were published in full or in part by the Star.

In the newspaper also appeared a few days later an editorial statement, expressing gratification for the public approval of its progressive step in journalism. It also declared that while in its opinion a newspaper is "bound to chronicle the news of the world's tragedies as well as its records of achievements, there is an obligation of good taste as well as of frankness, which often proves difficult to apply."

Fairbanks Taxes Involve Question of Computation

Income Levy of $1,000,000 Sought by Government From Picture 'Stars'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Douglas Fairbanks computes his income in one way, the Government adds it up in another. Consequently, the famous moving picture star and his wife, the equally famous Mary Pickford, are in town to keep an appointment at the Treasury Department. Something more than $1,000,000 was at stake.

The Government contends that Mr. Fairbanks owes exactly $1,090,273.56 in unpaid federal taxes. It asserts that Miss Pickford also is delinquent, but to what extent has not been revealed. The dispute centers upon the method by which the stars market their pictures.

Mr. Fairbanks has taken four cases to the court of tax appeals—two involving the Douglas Fairbanks Picture Corporation which he formerly owned, one involving the Elton Corporation, which he now owns and which in turn owns the Douglas Fairbanks Picture Corporation, and one involving his personal income. The cases extended over the period between 1917 and 1925, with the single exception of the year 1924.

Miss Pickford has taken no appeals. Only her own case was up but since the issues are identical with those of her husband, it was understood that any agreement reached would form a basis for settlement of the Government's claims against both.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks slipped into town unannounced, and were recognized while lunching at the Congressional Country Club. Conferences with their attorney occupied most of the afternoon, but Mr. Fairbanks found time for a round of golf with John R. McCarl, comptroller general, and the club's two professionals, T. and A. Armour.

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RADIO

OLD RECEIVER CABINET FINE FOR NEW SET

Exceptionally Toned Modern Set Can Be Planned to Fit

By VOLNEY D. HURD

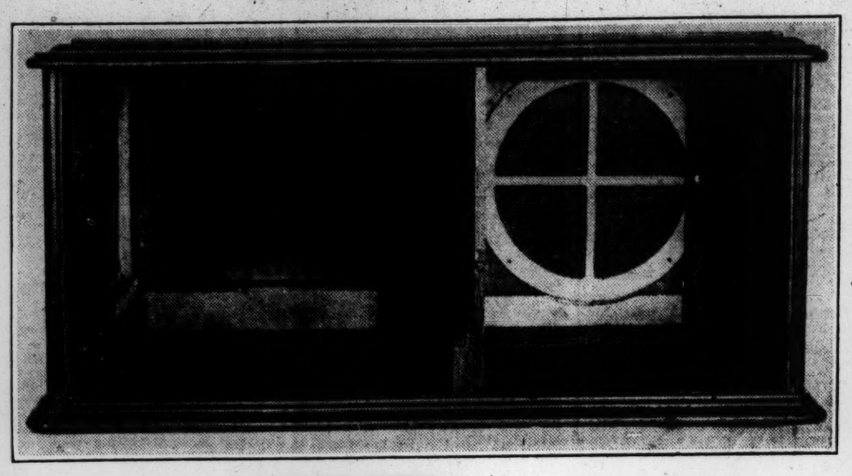
One phase of radio that has had practically no attention is the adapting of a receiver to a cabinet, or a cabinet to a receiver. Despite their many technical shortcomings, many receivers of the past few years were housed in beautiful cabinets, for the cabinet working art is an old one.

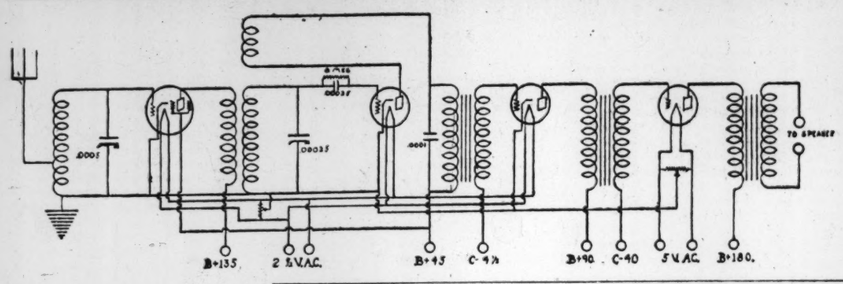
Today the owner of a set wants real power tube service, all-electric operation using A. C. tubes, one dial tuning control and a good speaker. Now the latter is the most easily satisfied as good separate speakers are obtainable on the market and it is desirable in many ways to have the speaker away from the set. This not only prevents the set from "howling" under certain circumstances, but the volume can be adjusted at a distance from the speaker, a difficult thing demanding several tries when the speaker is built-in with the receiver.

As in any trade-in business, the amount obtainable for an old style receiver is so small as to be pathetic. The cabinet alone is often worth more than the price allowed. Attempts to modernize any old set by using A. C. harnesses and adapters have not been very successful in most instances. The usual advice is to junk the set. But why?

If one will estimate the cost of a radio receiver he will see that the cabinet of any sort of a model is worth quite a good part of the total. But it does not seem to have occurred to most people that they could clean out the inside of this cabinet and build in a receiver which would be as good as the best receivers and better than most of the popular-priced affairs. Complete control over the type of material included and the circuit design used makes this possible.

Details of Set Conversion





In order to work out this point in practice we took a Magnavox set which was sold in quantities about two years ago. This receiver had a fine mahogany two-tone cabinet with a built-in magnetic cone speaker and a one control battery type receiver. The first attempt to work a harness on this resulted in poor results. We might mention that the speaker had never been particularly good and was not in use, an external Grebe cone being used instead.

An examination of the set itself showed that with the usual factory chassis construction any remodeling would be a most difficult task. One look at the audio transformers, good for factory type sets of the popular class, however, showed that they would never give the tone of a really custom built set. Listening had already proved this.

So out went the receiver itself in its entirety. It was sold, by the way, for $7.50. This receiver proper was mounted in a sort of a drawer arrangement that slid into the set from the front. This left us the cabinet, a rear view of which is shown in the accompanying photograph, we having removed the speaker, also, when this was taken. We couldn't raise a penny on the speaker, which is sufficient commentary on its tone quality.

Our next step was to plan a receiver and power supply unit which would fit into the two spaces we had available. This meant that the power supply would have to be put into the compartment formerly occupied by the speaker. This left us for the set itself a baseboard area of about 11½ by 13 inches, the 11½ being the front panel width.

We had on hand three Silver Marshall audio units from an early Supersonic, and these being producers of very good quality, went into the lot. An output transformer and two coupling transformers were used. With the limited space we had every inch had to count.

When these had been lined up across the very rear edge of our baseboard (which was cut to slide in in place of the drawer receiver we had discarded) and allowance made for the two audio tubes, we found that the space left for radio-frequency was pretty small. With the type of parts available on the market it was soon apparent that without excessive and therefore dangerous crowding we could only use two tuned circuits, and the circuit shown in the accompanying diagram was finally decided upon. The next article will tell how this choice was made and how the parts were ultimately placed.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (650kc-461m)

5 p. m.—WEAF, The Marionettes.
5:30 Program review.
5:40 Stock markets; business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6 Big Brother Club; news.
7 Horace Partridge Sportsmen.
7:30 WEAF, Coward Comfort Hour. Indian Summer; Bullfrog and the Coon; In a Monastery Garden; Sweet Genevieve; By the Light of the Silvery Moon; March of the Spooks; Shine On, Harvest Moon; Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet; Dearie; Stein Song.
8 WEAF, "The Song Shop."
8:30 WEAF, Hoover Sentinels. Loving You Like I Do (Grossman); I Wanna Be Loved by You, from "Good Boy"; Don't Wait Until the Lights Are Low (Lombardo); Moon of My Delight, from "Chee Chee" (Rodgers); Beggars of Life (Hajos); I Can't Make Her Happy (Pollack); A Little House in Soho, from "She's My Baby" (Rodgers); Blue Shadows (Alter).
9 WEAF, Republican talk; James Burke.
9:30 "Mr. and Mrs." skit.
10 WEAF, Halsey Stuart Hour. American Patrol (Meacham); Ole Man River (Kern); Souvenir (Drdla); Twinkling Star (Lincke); When Love Comes Stealing (Pollack); Moonlight and Roses (Lemare-Black).
10:30 E. B. Rideout.
10:35 News.
10:45 Charles Hector and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
8:50 Ten Minutes of Music.
9 Community Hour.
10 WEAF, National Home Hour.
11 Caroline Cabot.
11:15 WEAF, Radio Household Institute.
11:45 Billie Williams' Concert Company.
12 WEAF, Forhan talk.
12:15 p. m.—News.
12:40 Produce market.
2:15 Al Luttringer Players.
3 Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
4 News.
4:12 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
4:30 Beacon Hill Symphonette.

WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

6 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
6:25 Newscasting; temperature.
6:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
6:59 Time; news; weather.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:20 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:30 Concert program.
8 Mason and Hamlin Concert: Whitefield Laite, baritone; Klaus Goetze, pianist; Manola Eunice Simpson, accompanist; Who Is Sylvia (Schubert); "Pari Siamo" (from Rigoletto) (Verdi); Prelude and Fugue (Bach) Polonaise, E Flat Major (Chopin); A Heap O'livin (Gulesian); One Golden April Morning (Gulesian); Two Finlandish Dances (Palmgren).
8:30 Paul Shirley and string quintet. Preludium (Bach); Valse (Volkmann); Chanson San Paroles (Tchaikovsky); Menuet (Bolzoni); Abendlied (Schumann); Rondo (Mozart).
9 WABC, "The Music Room." Minuet from String Quartet in E Major, Op. 125, No. 2 (Schubert); Una Voce Poco Fa from "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini); Romance in F Major (Beethoven); Traum durch die Daemmerung (Strauss); Liebesleid (Kreisler); Slumber Song (Gretchaninoff); Finale from "Sonata in A Major" for Violin and Piano (Franck); Rondeau from String Quartet in E Major, Op. 125, No. 2 (Schubert).
9:30 WABC, United Salon Orchestra. Hungarian Dance, No. 6 (Brahms); Angel's Serenade (Braga); Badinage (Herbert); Norwegian Dance in A Major (Grieg); Adagio from Suite for Two Violins and Piano (Sinding); Pierrette (Chaminade); Madrigal (Simonetti); Russian Romance (Friml); La Cinquantaine (Gabriel-Marie).
10 WABC, Modern Love Story.
10:30 WABC, Thirty-Minute Men. Two Lips (Rose); King for a Day (Lewis); Lonely Little Bluebird; There's Something about a Rose; The American Tune; Easy Goin' (Berlin); Old Man Sunshine (Dixon); Anything You Say; Heaven from "Say When"; I'm on the Crest of a Wave.
11 News.
11:10 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8 News.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 Women's Club program.
10:55 Republican State Committee.
11 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
11:30 WOR, Democratic talk; Julia Carter.
12 Time signals; weather.
12:01 p. m.—Talk, United States Senator David I. Walsh.
12:11 News.
12:15 Service of King's Chapel.
1 Luncheon concert.
1:30 Organ recital, Earl Weidner.
2 News.
2:10 Boston Information Service.
3:30 Our New England Kitchen.
4 The Dandies of Yesterday.
4:30 Five Minute Stories.
4:45 "Alexander Hamilton," Bessie Fleming.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5 p. m.—Band concert.
6 B. F. Keith Memorial Theater organ.
6:25 News; weather.
6:45 Republican State Committee.
6:55 Alden radio advice.
7 Talk by M. E. Hennessey.
7:10 Chimes; Bert Lowe's orchestra.
7:25 World Book.
7:30 WJZ, Mexican Tipica Orchestra: Las Chiapanecas; Encantadora Mujer (Cancion); Por Ultima Vez (Grever); El Jarabe Tapatio; Tampico Hermoso (Corrido); Tamaulipeco (Valse); Melodias de Mexico; Tehuna (Valse); Te He de Querer (Oteo); Ay Que Vacilada (Corrido).
7:50 Financial news.
8 WJZ, Chairman John J. Raskob of the Democratic National Committee.
9 Bert Lowe's orchestra.
9:30 WJZ, Maxwell House Orchestra: Mannikin Parade (Dixon); Allah's Holiday (Friml); Dear Old Pal of Mine (Rice); Marcheta (Schertzinger); Molly on the Shore (Grainger); Indian Dawn (Zomecnik); Call Me No More (Cadman); Little Oddities (Confrey); Dagger Dance from "Natoma" (Herbert).
10 WJZ, Longines time.
10:01 WJZ, Michelin Hour: Cheerio; Someone to Admire; Liebestraum (Liszt); Just for Tonight; Serenade (Mascagni); La Golondrina; Black and White Rag; You're in Love and I'm in Love.
10:20 Sport-O-Grams.
10:35 Weather; news.
10:41 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.
11:15 B. F. Keith Memorial Theater organ.

Tomorrow

9:30 a. m.—Musicale.
9:45 Dorothy Randall.
9:55 Musicale.
10:30 Musicale.
10:45 News.
10:50 Women's program.
11 WJZ, RCA Hour; Walter Damrosch and orchestra.
12 Chimes; weather.
3:30 p. m.—Ampico Musicale.
4 Stock markets.
4:15 Ampico Musicale.
4:30 Spotlight Review.
4:35 Musicale.
4.55 Cranberry recipes.

WBET, Boston (1040kc-288m)

6 p. m.—Ritz-Carlton concert.
6:30 Charles DeGaetano and his Varsitonians.
6:50 Finance; news.
8:45 Republican talk; Mrs. Eva W. White.
9 May Black Wells, contralto; Elsie Chase, pianist.
9:15 Helen Studzinska, violinist.
9:30 Lawrence Thornton, tenor; Neil Mahoney, pianist.
10 Charles Kelley and his orchestra.
10:35 News; weather.
10:45 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
11:15 Correct time.

WLOE, Boston (1420kc-211m)

10 p. m.—Stock quotations.
10:10 Mathilda Bastummi, soprano and pianist.
10:30 Weller's time.
10:31 John E. McLaughlin, baritone; Stephen L. Yeaton, pianist.
11 General Hints to the Motorist.
11:05 The Beacon Trio.
11:30 Musical program.
11:45 Yoeng's Kenmore Dance Orchestra.
12:15 Waltham time.

Tomorrow

10 a. m.—Sally Sinclair.
11 Waltham time.
11:45 Popular request program.
1:45 p. m.—Waltham time.

WBSO, Wellesley (780kc-384m)

12 p. m.—Midnight Ministry.

WTAG, Worcester (580kc-517m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 Marcellus Roner program.
9 to 10:30—From WEAF.
10:30 News.

WCSH, Portland (820kc-366m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
9 to 10:30—From WEAF.
10:30 News.

WJAR, Providence (620kc-484m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:35 Hawaiian Island Quintet.
9 to 10:30—From WEAF.
10:30 News.

WTIC, Hartford (560kc-535m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 Gustavo La Zazzera, 'cellist.
9 to 11—From WEAF.
11 News; weather.

WICC, Bridgeport (1130kc-265m)

8:15 p. m.—Lora Hickey and Viola Hudson.
8:45 Bertha Bandre and Frances Laubscher, piano duets.
9 to 11—From WABC.

WGY, Schenectady (790kc-380m)

8 to 9:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
9:30 "With the Joneses."
10 From WEAF.
10:30 Carborundum program.
11:30 From WEAF.
11:45 Organ recital, Floyd Walter.

WABC, New York (970kc-309m)

8 p. m.—Constance Zaro, soprano.
8:15 "Dogs," Daisy Miller.
8:30 Idelle Patterson Trio.
9 The Music Room.
9:30 United Salon Orchestra.
10 Modern Love Story.
10:30 Thirty Minute Men.
11 Russian program.
12 Correct time.

WJZ, New York (660kc-454m)

8 p. m.—"Prosperity," John J. Raskob.
9:30 Maxwell House Orchestra.
10 Longines time.
10:01 Michelin Hour.
10:30 Blue Danube Nights.
11 Slumber music.

WEAF, New York (610kc-492m)

8 p. m.—The Song Shop.
8:30 Hoover Sentinels.
9 Republican talk; James Burke.
9:30 Swanee River.
10 Halsey Stuart Hour.
10:30 Time; Palais D'Or Orchestra.
11:30 Ben Pollack's orchestra.

WOR, Newark (710kc-422m)

8 p. m.—Sessions Chimes.
8:01 Colonial Minute Men.
9 Democratic talk.
9:30 "Recollections."
10 Bamberger Little Symphony.
11 Time; news; weather.
11:05 Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.
11:30 Paul Specht's orchestra.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Walter C. Archer, Hopewell, Va.
Miss Bessie M. James, Auckland, N. Z.
Mrs. Georgia A. Francis, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Persis L. Webster, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Iola B. Ingalls, St. Louis, Mo.
Iolani Ingalls, St. Louis, Mo.
Catherine E. McAvin, Glendale, Calif.
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Mrs. M. E. Morris, Bradford, Pa.
Mrs. E. T. Sassi, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Miss Margaret L. Homer, West Somerville, Mass.

Radio Program Notes

FREDERICK VON FLOTOW'S "Martha" will be given by the United Opera Company at 10 p. m., Friday, Oct. 26, through the Columbia Broadcasting System.

WOR, WNAC, WEAN, WICC, WFBL and WMAK will transmit this program locally.

The series of RCA Educational Hours, designed to be heard by children during school hours, will be inaugurated through the NBC System, Friday morning, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, eastern standard time, or 10 o'clock, central standard time, with Walter Damrosch leading a large symphony orchestra, especially organized for this series.

The first half of the hour will be designed for children in the third and fourth grades. At 11:30 o'clock, using the same symphony orchestra, Mr. Damrosch will present a concert for children in grades seven, eight, and nine.

The children's concerts over which Mr. Damrosch has presided for more than 30 years formed the pattern after which the RCA Educational Hours were designed. Besides conducting the orchestra, Mr. Damrosch explains something of the history and significance of the various selections, describes the instruments which will be heard in distinctive passages, and distinguishes the themes by playing them on the piano.

Both parts of the first RCA Educational Hour deal with what Mr. Damrosch calls his "Musical Family": the orchestra.

The program:

FIRST HALF

Scherzo from "Symphony No. 5." Glazounow
Whisperings of the Flowers...Von Blon
March from "Lenore Symphony"...Raff

SECOND HALF

Overture to "Der Freischutz".Von Weber
Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
Rakoczy March, from "The Damnation of Faust.....Berlioz

The RCA Educational Hour will be radiocast locally through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA and WHAM.

Moussorgsky's "Turkish March" will be an orchestra feature of the Cities Service Hour to be radiocast over the NBC System on Friday evening, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Lucien Schmit will play as a 'cello solo "Chanson Villageoise," by Popper, and the Cavaliers will be heard in several typical melodies concluding the program with "Old Dog Tray." Other attractive numbers will be gems from Herbert's "Velvet Lady," "Ave Maria" and Morris' "Uncle Remus Rhapsody."

Stations radiocasting this program are: WEAF, WEEI and WGR.

Instrumental and vocal music will be presented by the Stromberg-Carlsons during the program through the NBC, Friday evening, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, or 9 o'clock, central standard time.

Opening with the old ballad, "How Can I Leave Thee?", the vocalists swing forward to the present day with "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi," "Darling Nellie Gray," "Boys of the Old Brigade" and "In the Good Old Summertime" are familiar old favorites.

Instrumental specialties include "Gypsy Love Song," played as a guitar solo by Andy Sanella; "Old Black Joe," by Keith McLeod, vibraphonist, and Godfrey Ludlow's violin solo, Desly's "Nocturne."

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Text of Smith's Speech Denying Hoover's Charge of 'State Socialism'

The text of Governor Smith's speech as delivered in Boston follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Sayre, ladies and gentlemen: Let me at the outset of my remarks express the joy, the pleasure and gratification that I feel in being introduced to this great Massachusetts audience by the daughter of one of the greatest of Americans during my time. Let me also at the outset suggest that you save your applause and interruptions until the end of the speech, because at the end of the speech it does not cost anything.

"We shall use words to convey our meaning"—

Now, if the orators in the gallery will just subside.

"We shall use words to convey our meaning, not to hide it."

What I have just read is taken from the speech of acceptance of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Do not let us be so selfish that we would shut off this speech from the millions of people in other parts of the country who are listening to it. Do not do that. That does not become us in Boston.

These words were uttered on the eleventh of last August and they held out to the American people the high hope that this campaign would be conducted in such a way as to let the people make an intelligent decision on the sixth of next November.

Takes Up Question

Had it been lived up to it would have been an innovation in Republican campaigns.

Let us look at some of the questions that are pressing the country for solution today, and we can see how far the Republican candidate in his speeches so far has used words to convey his meaning and not to hide it.

Let us take first the all-important question of the development of our great natural water power resources.

Before I quote from his various speeches on it, let me state the issue. Throughout the length and breadth of this country today great valuable natural water power resources are running to waste, capable of generating sufficient electrical energy to take care of the needs for fuel, power and light for the whole country.

What is the question and what is the trouble? The Democratic platform clearly defines the issue so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, and we have referred to these water powers as the last great line of natural resources God-given to the people of this country, and we hold that they should be retained by them and developed under Government ownership and under Government control.

On Water Power

Therefore, so far as water power is concerned, the issue is a question of fundamental principle! Not are they to be developed, but how are they to be developed? Under public ownership and under public control or like all the rest of our great natural resources, are they to find their way into the hands of private individuals for private development, for private control and for private profit? Early in this campaign, speaking in the city of Denver, I exposed for the American people the long history of the activity of the power lobby. I showed how they put propaganda throughout this country, even into our public schools; how they had subsidized professors and teachers to censor the textbooks in the colleges, the high schools and the public schools in this country. For what purpose? For the purpose *of creating a prejudice in the American mind against the theory of government development and government control.*

Now, there is no doubt about the Democratic attitude, and there is no doubt about my attitude. I have used words to convey my meaning.

No New Question

I have told the American people at the city of Denver just exactly where I stand on the question of the development of these great water power resources. I have had quite an experience in dealing with this subject. It does not come in a new way to me. I have had it in New York State during the whole eight years that I have been Governor. At the St. Lawrence River in the State of New York tonight, while we are in this hall, sufficient water is running to waste not only to meet the needs of all of northern New York but to help light and give power to a large part of New England. And what is the trouble?

As far back as 1907 the Aluminum Company of America has had its eye on that great half million possible horsepower development, and the power trust and the power lobby have been sufficiently powerful to stay the hand of the State of New York and to prevent state development and state ownership and state control.

It is impossible to get an agreement. The power lobby is very strong. It has its agents throughout the State. It has its propaganda spread practically throughout this country. And it can only be beaten when by the overwhelming and overpowering sentiment of the country a demand is made for the development of these water power resources under the auspices and control of the Government itself.

Assails Hoover's Stand

All of this has been known to Mr. Hoover and known to the Republican leaders—not recently, but for quite a long time back.

There are only two sides to it: A man either favors development by the Government and under Government control, commonly referred to as public development and ownership; or he favors turning over these resources to private individuals so that they may exploit them for their personal benefit. It ought to be perfectly easy for any man to decide which side of that question he desires to take.

Wait until we see what the candidate of the Republican Party said in his speech of acceptance about it:

"Nearly all of our great drainages contain within themselves possibilities of cheapened transportation, irrigation, reclamation, domestic water supply, hydroelectric power and, frequently, the necessities of flood control. But this development of our waters requires more definite national policies in the systematic co-ordination of these different works upon each drainage area."

Now what does that mean?

I am not able to make anything out of it. Certainly, nobody will say that that is using words to convey a meaning. That is a conglomeration of words intended to hide something.

Ridicules Hoover's Views

Now, to the friends of water power development, that statement was not satisfactory and a short time after it was made the Republican candidate was called upon to explain it, and he explained it in a speech that he made to a committee that visited him in Los Angeles, Calif. He told them that he favored the largest dam on the Colorado River that the engineers would recommend. That was not using words to convey a meaning. The height of the dam is an engineering problem. That has absolutely nothing at all to do with the principle of who is to develop the water power and who is to gain the profit from it. That is a question of construction. The high dam means the greater flow; the greater flow means the larger possible horsepower development; but it has nothing at all to do with the principle.

Shortly after that he was making a speech in Tennessee. Tennessee is a state that happens to be so located as to be one of the chief beneficiaries of cheap power developed at Muscle Shoals. He talked to the people of Tennessee for nearly an hour and he never mentioned the words "Muscle Shoals." Let us see what he did say down there. On the subject of water power he said:

"Violations of public interest by individuals or corporations should be followed by the condemnation and punishment they deserve, but this should not induce us to abandon progressive principles and substitute in their place deadly and destructive doctrines."

Public vs. Private Ownership

What does that mean? What does he mean by "deadly and destructive doctrines"? That is not using words to convey a meaning. That is using words to hide it. You can have your guess and I will take mine. I think that by "deadly and destructive doctrines," he meant public ownership and public control. Let us see what else he said about it:

"There are local instanceeks where the Government must enter the business field as a by-product of some great major purpose, such as improvement in navigation, flood control, scientific research or national defense, but they do not vitiate the general policy to which we should ahere."

Talking about using words to express your meaning—to what general policy does he refer to which we must adhere? Can it be that he means the alienation of these great resources is a national policy of our country? Not yet; not yet.

Well, after the Tennessee speech was over, one of the editors of a chain of newspapers supporting him in the election called upon him and he must have complained to him that he did not use words to convey his meaning, and he asked him just what that meant. He said to the editor, "You may say that means Muscles Shoals."

Shortly after the interview with the editor he returned home to Washington, and he made the third statement about it, more complicated than the other two.

"Not Simple-Minded"

Now I want you to understand me aright. I am not simple-minded about this thing. I knew all along exactly where the Republican candidate stood, but I have been talking water power for the purpose of bringing him out into the open. And it took from the 11th of August until the 22nd of October to do it, and on last Monday night in Madison Square Garden he let the cat out of the bag when he declared that the Democratic theory of public ownership and public development was state Socialism.

Well, how do the members of Congress feel who voted for the development of Muscle Shoals by the Government?

In a few minutes, in Madison Square Garden in the City of New York, their party allegiance was automatically transferred by the candidate, from the party of their adoption to the Socialist Party, and one of the most distinguished Republicans that tripped over into the Socialist Party is no less a personage than Senator Borah himself. Senator Borah ought to return home tonight, because he has been disowned by the leader of his party. Where did I hear that expression before—Socialism? It was applied directly to me. Why, it is the stock argument of the power lobby. It is the one thing they have to flash before everybody in the absence of any real argument. Who invented it in the State of New York and directed it at me?

Criticizes Machold

The present chairman of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Machold, who up to the time he became chairman only a few months ago, was himself at the head of the Northeastern Power Company, a man who all during his time in the Assembly stood steadfast, with his back against the wall, against every attempt to develop the great water powers of my State under state ownership and under state control; and when he left the Assembly he took his very natural position at the head of the power trust. He is a man who referred to me as a Socialist because I advocated state ownership and state development.

Now, I have a picture in my mind. It is very vividly there. It is kind of talking to me now and telling me something, and here is what it is telling me. When the Republican candidate came East he probably sent for some of the Republican leaders. I have in my mind that Machold was sitting in a room in a New York hotel and he unquestionably said to Machold, "What argument did you use against Smith's water power proposal in New York?"

And Mr. Machold just about threw himself back and said, "Why, Mr. Hoover, call him a Socialist. That has a great deal of influence with business people and business men, the idea of socialism and socialistic ideas."

Reads "Socialist" Roll

However, there is one thing that Mr. Machold did not do that in honesty and in candor I believe he should have done, and that is, he should have explained to Mr. Hoover the great number of prominent men in his own party who entertained the same socialistic ideas that I do about the development of water power.

What do you say if we call the roll?

Socialist No. 1: Former President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. Speaking about water power possibilities on the St. Lawrence River as far back as 1913, he said this:

"You have in this section a most valuable asset in your natural water power. You have elected too many men in the past who have taken what belongs to the nation. Coal and oil barons cannot compare to water power barons. Do not let them get a monopoly on what belongs to this State. There has been a persistent effort to give private corporations control of the water power in this country. There has been an effort to give that control to the aluminum trust. If the aluminum trust makes its money fairly, all right. But when it gets money and power by taking the natural resources of the State it is time for us to object. Do not give up your water power for a promise of quick development. We are poor citizens if we allow the things worth most to get into the hands of a few."

Roosevelt a Socialist!

Does that sound like socialistic doctrine? Was that utterance of Theodore Roosevelt's a socialistic speech? Mr. Machold would not say so. Neither would Mr. Hoover. But nevertheless, Theodore Roosevelt was warning the people of the State of New York as far back as 1913 to keep their eye on the St. Lawrence River, and he mentioned the name of the company that tried to get it as late as 1926.

We shall proceed with the roll call.

We have another distinguished Socialist, the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of New York, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and in 1916 the candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency. If I am a Socialist, he is a Socialist. And I shall tell you very frankly that in a great many of my written messages and spoken speeches on this question of water power development I used the identical language of Governor Hughes, who 21 years ago recommended to the Legislature of New York State that there be put upon the then Water Power Commission the duty by law to bring in a comprehensive plan to the Legislature for the development of state-owned water powers. And how did he end it up? "Under state ownership and under state control."

Other "Socialists"

Let us proceed with the roll call.

Former Governor Miller, at one time Judge of the Court of Appeals, and my predecessor in office in my second term—he is way out in the very front rank of Socialism. He recommended an appropriation for the construction of two power plants on the Erie Canal, and tonight, while we are in this hall, the wheels of these power plants are turning around, grinding out electrical energy, and the plants belong to the people of the State of New York, and the plants are being operated by the people of the State of New York, and they are getting a very substantial return for their investment.

Talk about your Socialists! How about Owen D. Young, the chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company? In 1926 he wrote to me at Albany putting his absolute stamp of approval upon my theory of the setting up of a water power authority and vesting in them control of the fee and the ownership of the water powers and directing them to bring in a comprehensive plan for their development under state ownership and state control. If I am a Socialist, so is Owen D. Young.

Challenge to Hoover

Now, I have stated my position and let the Republican candidate make good that promise that he made on the 11th of August—to use words to convey his meaning.

If he did this, this is what he would have to say. He would have to say, "I believe in either selling or leasing, over a term of years for private development and for private profit the great water powers which are the property of all the people of the country."

It was that type of speech that he made in Atlantic City in 1925 when he was addressing the National Electric Light Association; and that association was engaged in spreading the propaganda all around the country against public ownership. And his speech was so good that they had it printed in the hundreds of thousands of copies and mailed it all over the United States.

At Madison Square Garden on Monday night he again used words to hide his meaning rather than to convey it and he made the statement that public ownership and public control put the Government into business. In order to substantiate that statement he called on Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, quoting from a speech that Mr. Gompers made back in 1920 in Montreal, at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, but did not take the trouble to explain to the audience that the remarks of Mr. Gompers were directed against operation and ownership of the railroad systems of the country.

Used to Hide Real Issue

There is a very wide difference between the public ownership and public control of water power sites which in the first instance belong to the people themselves, and the operation and ownership of a going business.

I claim that that speech was not only made to hide a meaning but to distract public attention away from the main issue.

Let us go back to that speech of acceptance again.

"In the past years there has been corruption, participated in by individual officials and members of both political parties in national, state and municipal affairs. Too often this corruption has been viewed with indifference by a great number of our people."

This is a national election. Why talk about municipal or state affairs?

There was the use of language to cover up something. You and I know what he meant. Why not use language to convey a meaning rather than to cover it up? Why did he not come right out and say "Oil!"

Praises Senator Walsh

And the conviction of the Alien Property Custodian, and the conviction, through disclosures in the Veterans' Bureau, of its head, in which disclosures, your own Senator from this State had a large hand, Senator Walsh.

I entirely disagree with the candidate that there is any indifference on the part of the rank and file of the people to these scandals. I do not believe that. I totally disagree with him. But I do state that there is a great indifference on the part of the leaders of his party. The American people were entirely disguested—the rank and file of them—with this whole oil performance, as far back as 1923; and after the election of 1924, they thought and even hoped that they had heard the last of it. But testimony brought out subsequent to the last national election not only pinned the sin on faithless public officials, but it brought it right to the fireside of the party itself, and laid it in the lap of the former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Even after that performance the people wished they had heard the last of it, but somehow or other you cannot keep it down. It is right up here again in 1928, and was brought to light by a decision of the Attorney-General the middle of this month when he set aside the renewal of the royalty sales contract that was given by the present chairman of the Republican National Committee while he was Secretary of the Interior only last January. Let us search out the indifference. Let us find out where the indifference is. Here is a little interview with Dr. Work, the Republican national chairman, by a newspaper reporter. I will play both parts.

Enacts Interview

Newspaper reporter: "Why didn't you inquire of the Attorney-General's office about the lease before its renewal?"

Dr. Work: "There was no question of its validity. Get this clear: There was nothing to do with making a lease or examining its validity. A lease had existed five years. There was an option for a five years' renewal. It was only a legal question of renewal, and the department acted on the solicitor's advice."

"Weren't matters in the Interior Department ever referred to the Department of Justice?"

"Yes. When there was occasion to. There was no occasion in this matter."

"Doesn't it seem queer to you that the Attorney-General should have canceled the lease immediately upon disclosure of the facts by the World?"

"No. It's all over. I have nothing to do with it. Furthermore, I have nothing to say."

"But weren't you inclined to be suspicious or curious because this was a Government oil lease with the Sinclair Company?"

Fall Case Again

Let me stop there and ask: Do you know why the reporter asked that question? In the trial of one of the oil magnates the question of this royalty sale by Fall, Secretary of the Interior in 1921, was brought in as part of the evidence of collusion, and it should have put Secretary Work on notice when that lease came up for renewal. He should have had notice of it. That is why the reporter asked him that question. And he said:

"No. Why should I be? You understand, I'm not being interviewed. I won't be interviewed on this matter at all."

"Very well. I can only quote what you've said so far, then."

"You can't quote me at all. I'm not being interviewed."

Where is the indifference? Among the rank and file of the people, or with Dr. Work?

Something was said to the Republican candidate himself about this. Wait till we see what he said about it. One of the newspaper men said:

"Do you agree with Dr. Work that the people are tired of hearing about oil?"

Ridicules Hoover's Silence

"I will not discuss that matter."

Talk about indifference—where do we find it?

In the early part of my speech I spoke about the Republican candidate keeping the people entirely in the dark for two and a half months as to the matter of his attitude on water power. He finally said last Monday night that the Democratic scheme is state Socialism and, in the same speech, referred to the Democratic plan for farm relief as state Socialism. Wait till we see the line of Socialists we can bring before you on that problem. You must bear in mind, a measure for farm relief passed the Republican Congress twice and was twice vetoed by President Coolidge, although he had no plan of his own, and neither did Mr. Hoover, his chief adviser on agricultural matters.

Let us see who are some of the Socialists on farm relief.

No. 1, the Republican candidate for Vice-President; but, hold on, he is only 50 per cent Socialist. He only voted for it the first time it came before the Senate, and when it was vetoed by the President he did not vote for it over the President's veto. Now, he was right or wrong the first time. He cannot have it both ways.

"Socialists" in Congress

What about all the members of Congress who voted for farm relief? They must all be relegated to their proper places in the ranks of the Socialist Partyy.

What about Governor Lowden of Illinois? According to Mr. Hoover he must be a Socialist; and what about the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Dawes, who only spoke for Mr. Hoover the other night, never realizing for a moment that by the action of his own candidate in Madison Square Garden he was put into the Socialistic group.

Oh, how I would like to have been out in the corn and wheat belt last Monday night. How I would like to have been looking on the countenances of some of the farmers in that section of the country that have consistently, in season and out of season, supported with all the vigor and all the force they could bring to their command the aspirations of the Republican Party. How they must have looked when they heard the champion of Republicanism putting them in the Socialist class.

The Republican platform adopted at Kansas City says:

"The agricultural problem is national in scope."

On Farm Problem

With that we are all in accord because there is no denying the fact that when you reduce or impair or paralyze the buying power of one-third of the population of this country the other two-thirds must unquestionably suffer, and that New England has suffered, there can be no doubt.

And right here in Boston, only a short time ago, the Republican candidate talked about this wondrous wave of prosperity, although in his speech of acceptance he did say that agriculture and the coal and textile industries were lagging behind.

What are the facts? In one manufacturing city in this State the number of wage earners in industry dropped from 33,300 in 1921 to 24,800 in 1927, a loss of work for 8500 men and women, particularly in the woolen and cotton mills. In that same period the amount of wages earned in a year had fallen from $36,904,884 to $28,961,874, or a loss of $8,000,000 a year.

Now, why did I say all that in so many figures? Why did I put in the dollars down to the last "four dollar" note? I wanted to remind myself to remind you that these figures come right here, from your own Department of Labor and Industry.

Calls Hoover's Figures Wrong

In Boston Mr. Hoover spoke about the wages earned by the workers in the textile industry and he said they were getting 40 cents an hour, and for that reason they were much better off than the textile workers in any other part of the world. Well, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington on the basis of a 53-hour week, makes the statement that the textile worker gets $17.30 a week.

On top of that statement let us look at that page ad inserted by the Republican National Committee, entitled "A chicken for every pot."

"Republican prosperity has reduced hours and increased earning capacity."

And then it goes on and says, "Republican prosperity has put a chicken in every pot and a car in every back yard" to boot.

I wonder what idea the man who invented a thing like that had in his mind. What must be his estimation of the average intelligence of the American people? I wonder if he really thinks we are as simple as he would lead us to believe he thinks we are by putting forth anything of that kind.

Reads G. O. P. Ads Again

Here is another good one for you. Listen to this:

"Republican efficiency has filled the workingmen's dinner pail and his gasoline tank besides, and placed the whole Nation in the silk-stocking class. And made the telephone, radio and sanitary plumbing standard household equipment." Listen to this: "And placed the whole Nation in the silk-stocking class" (loud laughter).

Now, just draw on your imagination for a moment and see if you can in your mind's eye picture a man at $17.30 a week going out to a chicken dinner in his own automobile, with silk socks on.

Talking about using words to convey a meaning—just listen to this:

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively."

He was talking about prohibition. What does all that mean? What is the matter with the noble experiment? We have had it for eight years. Isn't it working? Talk about using words to convey your meaning, what does he intend to do about it? A little bit further down in the same speech, however, he does hold out some promise to us when he says:

"Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred."

Reiterates Wet Stand

Well, what are they? And what is his remedy for them?

Speaking in the City of Milwaukee a few weeks ago I laid before the people of this country the whole history of it, and I called to the platform one Republican witness after another.

I showed them that under Republican administration this noble experiment provoked general, nationwide disrespect of law, gave us the bootlegger, and his twin brother the highjacker, and his twin brother the racketeer, and broke down or has attempted to break down, respect for all law throughout the length and breadth of the land.

At Madison Square Garden last Monday night my proposed solution of the problem was referred to as Socialism. Does Mr. Hoover seriously desire the American people to believe that the application of the Jeffersonian Democratic theory of states' rights is Socialism? He does not mean that. He could not make it good in a hundred years, and so far as he is concerned, anything constructive he has not got, not even a suggestion, and yet if any plan is Socialistic, then the present bootlegging and hijacking and racketeering that is going on is anarchy.

Called Socialist Before

Is this cry of socialism something new to me? Why, I have had just 25 years of experience in the government of the State of New York. It was just 25 years ago when I first journeyed from New York to Albany as a member of the State Assembly. I have heard that word "socialism" before. Where? Right in the New York Legislature. I have heard it applied in answer to practically every forward-looking constructive suggestion that has meant the betterment of the human element during that quarter of a century.

In 1915 the State of New York adopted a Widows' Pension Law. As the leader of the Democratic minority on the floor of the House I defended the bill because it was a commission appointed by me while I was Speaker that brought in the report and the legislation to sustain it.

There was a humane piece of legislation, a piece of legislation that changed the policy of the State and allowed the State to stretch its strong right arm around the widow and the orphaned children when the breadwinner was gone and what did the Republican leader say about it? Standing on the floor of the Assembly he referred to it as paternalism and as socialism and jeered and made fun of it and wanted to know when we were going to include the grass widows.

Goes Back to 1915

In the constitutional Convention of 1915 the leader of the Republican Party, William Barnes, of Albany, sought an amendment to the New York State Constitution that would prohibit for all time to come, unless repealed, or amended, the enactment of any such laws as child labor, widows' pension, workmen's compensation. Upon what theory? Go over to the library and read his speech before the constitutional convention, and you will find that he said that they were Socialistic, and he blamed the growth of Socialism in Germany for the failure, as he calls it, of the Germanic state.

Why Socialism? That is an old stock argument. That was handed to Mr. Hoover by the Republican leaders of New York State, because it is the only argument in 25 years that they have been able to advance against the constructive policy of the Democratic Party in that State.

Take the Workmen's Compensation Act. What was the argument against that? Because it set up an insurance company under state ownership and state operation it was referred to as Socialism. Take all the factory code. Take the night-work law for women. The law prohibiting manufacturing in tenements. The bill prohibiting the working of children in the canneries in the State. The bill prohibiting the working of women in the core rooms of foundries. And that great factory code in New York designed to protect the health, the welfare and the the well-being of men, women and children at some time or other in the last 25 years has been referred to as paternalistic and Socialistic.

Called Socialist in 1922

In 1922, when I was a candidate for Governor, when I advocated the extension of all these beneficent laws, I was referred to as a Socialist, and had the extreme pleasure of looking at the newspapers the morning after election to find out that I had carried the State of New York by 387,000 plurality.

Here is one of the jokes of the situation. Now that we have got these laws all on the statute books, after fighting every inch of the ground against the Republican Party and the powerful lobby crying Socialism—now that we have got them on the statute books, I read the speech of the Republican candidate for Governor delivered in Syracuse the other night and he is promising the people to strengthen and extend them all.

No, Socialism, Mr. Hoover, that is the cry of the special interests.

That is the cry of the groups who either want to stop you or want to get something themselves; and the people of the State of New York are sick and tired of listening to it.

"Subterfuge and Camouflage"

It is subterfuge and camouflage and I am perfectly satisfied, after the speech of last Monday night, that the American people will put that same appraisal on it. For every one of these problems during this whole campaign I have used words to convey my meaning and not to hide it—and it does not make any difference in what part of the country I am talking, either.

What is the solution of it? What does the country really and actually need? It needs something that has been lacking for eight years. That is leadership. And I am satisfied that you will not get it in the next four, in the event of Republican victory, because it is not statesmanship, it is not leadership, to refer to the cure for all of these evils as state Socialism. The cure for it all is the election of the Democratic Party on the sixth of November. It will happen, I know it will, and I promise you that it will be the real kind of leadership—a leadership that will be active, alert, forward-looking and successful.

Citizens Mobilize as "Army" to Protect Chicago's Polls

Civic Bodies Furnish Volunteers Organized on Military Lines to Block Ballot Frauds—Trained Watchers Provided for 3300 Voting Places

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Organized on military lines, some 10,000 citizens are to watch the balloting in Chicago on Nov. 6 to prevent a repetition of the frauds and violence that occurred in previous elections.

Three workers, with warrants from the election commissioner, are to be posted in each of the 3300 polling places. Each ward is to have a headquarters from which will operate roving squads in automobiles—thus the repeaters and kidnapers will be met with their own methods.

In addition to these civic forces the assignment of all police squads is to be placed in charge of Maj. Thomas B. Crockett, head of the civic movement.

In preparation for the campaign, Major Crockett, under whose Citizens' Nonpartisan Association many civic organizations have combined for election work, has had "undercover" men in the river wards and other bad spots for months. As a result he knows just who to look out for and what to expect of them. He knows where the largest concentration of forces will be advisable.

Backed by Election Board

The plan has the full support and co-operation of Judge E. K. Jarecki, head of the Board of Election Commissioners.

It is also estimated that some 1000 of the workers will be sworn in as deputy United States marshals, as the Federal Government will be interested in view of the presidential, senatorial and congressional phases of the election.

Some of the organizations furnishing workers are the American Protective League, which was exceptionally active during the World War, the American Legion and the Chicago Bar Association. The Chicago Association of Commerce is equipping a headquarters in every ward, and otherwise helping. The City Club of Chicago and the Better Government Association also are lending workers.

The city will be divided into north, south and west divisions with a staff commander in charge of each. Major Crockett, formerly a chief of the United States Military Intelligence Service and operator of a large detective agency here, has appointed Maj. W. K. Furbershaw, president of the Military Intelligence Association; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Carroll and Capt. William Killoran to lead the various divisions.

"The Price of Liberty"

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," quoted Judge Jarecki in a letter conferring authority upon Major Crockett. "By voting, the people create a government, and unless the men in official positions are the men the people voted for, then the government is not the government of the people.

"Fraud, corruption and various devious means of tampering with ballots have been indulged in by unscrupulous men. The sole purpose of these manipulations of the ballots is to seize the reins of government and deprive the people of their sacred heritage.

"The moment the people are deprived of the right to choose their representatives, from that moment they have lost their liberty, and this nation, which has governed itself for 150 years, and that liberty which was gained by such a great sacrifice by the founders of our Republic have ceased to exist.

"I sincerely hope you will succeed in obtaining a sufficient number of men, who will understand the importance of the situation and men steeped in true patriotism, who will place their Americanism above partisanship and serve as watchers on the day of election and guard the ballot, so that everyone feels after an election is over the men elected to office were the choice of the people.

"If a mistake is made by the people, it is their error, and not a case of where their will has been nullified and someone else forced upon them."

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Stokowski in New York

New York

THE New Yorker who interests himself in orchestral music counts not only upon performances by the orchestras resident in his city, but also upon the periodic appearance of orchestras from other musical centers of America. Chief among these are the orchestras of Philadelphia and Boston. Therefore the orchestral season in New York is not completely inaugurated until Mr. Stokowski and Mr. Koussevitzky have put their seals upon it. It is rumored that Mr. Koussevitzky will give New York a program of special moment when he addresses this public early in November. Mr. Stokowski has preceded him. His concert of Oct. 16 was one of the most brilliant he has given in New York in late seasons. Or was the effect the result of Mr. Stokowski's absence from the Philadelphia Orchestra for a year, and the contrast between the performance and those that the New York patrons of the Philadelphia Orchestra listened to last season?

Mr. Stokowski, at any rate, gave a surpassing exhibition of the conductor's art. It was one of his great evenings, however it compared with previous appearances, and when this conductor is heard at the height of his gifts he stands as indisputably one of the greatest orchestra leaders before the public today. His program, as usual, was arranged with a sure instinct for showmanship, and showmanship there was in the swift and resounding climax of the opening Bach-Stokowski Choral-Vorspiel, "Wir glauben all' an einen Gott"—a climax achieved in four or five minutes, and of such tonal magnificence that the audience all but shouted as the conductor released the golden flood of sound and as suddenly suppressed it with a wave of his baton, and broke the spell with a quick bow to the audience. A more effective and dramatic return of the Stokowski who has long since captured the orchestral public of this city could not have been contrived. When he appeared on the stage he passed through the orchestra with the quick energy of movement that characterizes him, and the next instant was unfolding the grandeurs of Bach's music from his choirs. And the moment after, the triumphant entrance of the brass, chanting the great chorale-theme to the corners of the heavens! This has been done before by Stokowski, but the impression was fresh and strong, and it fairly electrified the listeners.

Brahms' Third Symphony

If this exhibition, in spite of its musical substance, bordered upon the theatrical, the performance of Brahms' Third Symphony, which immediately followed, left personal or theatrical concerns far away. This was the noblest, most virile and stirring reading of symphony that this writer has ever heard. Is it growth on the part of those who listen to Mr. Stokowski, or does not he grow, as well, with the years? Could the Stokowski of a decade before have accomplished such a reading of Brahms? However that may be, it is certain that on Tuesday night he stood at the composer's right hand, and was his exalted prophet. Stokowski might have been composing the music as he proceeded, because of the conviction, the authority, the complete mastery, freedom, spontaneity and heroic intensity of emotion that permeated the score from the first note to the last. Who said that Brahms was dull-colored, a conservative, a willing wearer of the mantle of the classicist? The orchestra streamed color, and no poet of the German romantic period ever paid homage to the mystery and adventure of life as Brahms did under the inspired and releasing baton of Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Stokowski has been known to err on the side of "subjectivity," or even, at times, "sensationalism" in his conducting. On this occasion he was a prophet conveying the message of a greater one who had gone before him.

A novelty for New York, "Maerchen einen Gyps-Gottes" by the young Russian, Knipper, proved to be a ballet suite of little importance or originality, couched in satirical vein. The overture and Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" give Mr. Stokowski opportunity to drench the atmosphere with the splendor and intensity of Wagner's musical thought. From the audience the conductor received an ovation.

Damrosch Conducts

Walter Damrosch appeared for the first time as guest conductor with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on Oct. 18. He had devised a "Program of Five Cities"—five cities as recalled in tones by Vaughan Williams, two movements of whose "London" Symphony opened the concert; by Ottorino Respighi, whose "Fountains of Rome" was given a welcome revival; John Alden Carpenter, whose suite from his ballet, "Skyscrapers," represented the American conception of the work and the play of the population of New York; Gustave Charpentier, who hymned the beauty and tragedy of Paris in his opera, "Louise," from which Miss Anna Case sang an excerpt; and, finally, no less a person than the Strauss of the waltz, "Vienna Woods," which Mr. Damrosch designed as a picturine of a café on the outskirts of Vienna of the '60s. The feature of the concert was the suite of Carpenter, which Mr. Damrosch performed with special élan. This music, with which the patrons of the Boston Orchestra are well acquainted through the extremely brilliant interpretation of Mr. Koussevitzky, grows with acquaintance, not only because of its wit, verve, and typical sentimentality, but also through a deeper undertone of poetry and a certain poignant satire.

It is interesting to compare Carpenter's evocation of New York with the profound revery and the nobly tragic contemplation of London, and the tide of her life (as full, as steady, it would seem, as the flowing of the Thames River or the tolling of Big Ben on the embankment) by that most essentially English of English composers, Vaughan Williams. There seems something of the same melancholy and the pity, at the same time the aloofness from human passion and woe, in his pages, as a reader will find in the literature of Thomas Hardy. And who that has read De Quincey's rhapsodic pages, inspired by the poverty and the spell of old streets of London, will fail to find an answering chord in this "London" Symphony? The symphony is not only strongly individual, but profoundly racial in its accent. It is not realism, it is not merely contemporaneous. Williams does not ask you to look at his river, his market place, or listen to clamor and outcry, but to look, with him far beneath the surface, and listen to the clock that ticks the passage of time, and the flowing of the river of human life, and humanity's heart-beat. A great symphony, which the audience would have been glad to hear as a whole and not merely in part.

The Louise excerpt, performed with Anna Case as soloist (she sang Louise's scene of the last act, as she parts from her father), is more effective in the theater than in the concert hall. Some thought the Strauss waltz beneath the dignity of a Philharmonic-Symphony program. Brahms thought otherwise, and lauded to the skies the genius of the celebrated waltz-composer. Mr. Damrosch performed the Jay waltz with gusto, and evidently the audience felt with him.

An American Opera Heard in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—It is difficult to find words that would not seem exaggerated to describe the splendor of performance which was offered by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to its patrons at the concert of Oct. 19. Mr. Stock and his musicians achieved astonishing feats of art in their interpretation of a program which had been designed, apparently, with the intention of disclosing the nth degree of executive virtuosity. To that end they set forth Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," and the brilliancy of the result was notable indeed. Yet the playing held higher qualities than those of virtuosity alone. In the sweep of emotion, in richness of tone, in power of imagination the orchestra's interpretation of the E minor Symphony by Rachmaninoff will probably long be remembered by those who heard it.

The American Opera Company made a departure from its policy of presenting the classical repertory by offering a quasi-novelty at the performance Oct. 20. In bringing forward "The Legend of the Piper," by Mrs. Eleanor Everest Freer, the organization did honor to one of the principal Chicago protagonists in the cause of opera in the vernacular. Mrs. Freer possesses excellent melodic gifts and, by that token, her "Legend of the Piper" fell gratefully upon the ears of her listeners. The composer's harmonic sense would not seem to have been influenced by any modern experiments in chord combination, nor was the orchestral writing indicative of any concession to the manner of the times. Perhaps it was well that Mrs. Freer refrained from excursions into strange and foreign fields of tone. Her "Legend of the Piper" is a simple tale, simply told with pleasant tunes wherewith to grace it, and it clearly pleased the audience. F. B.

Philadelphia Hears New Work by Arthur Bliss

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—This third pair of concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra brought forth two novelties, one of which had its first performance in the United States and the other its first performance in Philadelphia, besides the Tchaikovsky E minor (fifth) Symphony, which had a superb interpretation and as fine a performance by the orchestra, which is playing this season better than it has for seevral seasons past.

The first number was an Introduction and Allegro by Arthur Bliss, written last year and dedicated to Mr. Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. The form which Mr. Bliss selected is the difficult and somewhat rigid passacaglia, but despite this, the work seems to have been written to a definite program, although this is not revealed by the composer. The composition contains many passages of great beauty, both in the themes and in the orchestration and the themes are developed with great ingenuity. Lack of fully sustained interest seems to be the principal weakness of the work, although it must be remembered that except for outstanding examples composed by Bach and Brahms, very few works in the passacaglia form are capable of retaining the interest of an audience until the close. The composition was well received.

The second novelty was a Concerto for violin and orchestra, written by Ernest Schelling and magnificently performed by Mischa Mischakoff, the concert-master. The work was written by Mr. Schelling for Fritz Kreisler, who first played it some years ago with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Kreisler has also played the work in New York with the Philadelphia Orchestra, but it had never before been given in this city. On a single hearing, it appears to be the best of Mr. Schelling's works yet played in Philadelphia with the exception of "The Victory Ball." The concerto is in one movement, the different sections being separated by short cadenzas for the solo instrument. There are many places of great beauty in the concerto, especially in the Lento following the opening section. Mr. Mischakoff handled its difficulties with evident ease, displaying a beautiful tone. The scoring is very heavy, Mr. Schelling repeatedly using the full orchestra, against which it was sometimes difficult to hear the solo violin.

Minneapolis Symphony in First Concert of Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS—The Minneapolis symphony season opened with a program of pleasurable dimensions, and not too exacting in content, which proved entirely satisfactory to one of the largest audiences that has ever attended concerts here. In fact this season promises to be one of the most gratifying from the standpoint of attendance for several years. Moreover, the engagement of the orchestra for a series of 20 radio concerts, to be played Sunday evenings, will aid in the solution of any financial problem that might present itself.

Weber's "Jubilee" Overture opened the program and served its purpose in enabling late comers to find their seats before the symphony was played. Further than that there was no especial reason why it should have been placed in juxtaposition to Beethoven's Fifth. It is about as dry a bit of music as we shall hear this season, one of those compositions for which it is difficult to make apologies.

Henri Verbrugghen has very definite ideas concerning the manner of interpretation of Beethoven's symphonies; it is not always easy to agree with him, but on this occasion he maintained a steady pace to his goal, except in the first movement, where, after a splendid statement of the opening motif, he developed erratic tempos and an abrupt manner of ending occasional phrases that robbed the music of some of its dignity and beauty. On the other hand, the second movement was rendered with fine consciousness of its content, with greater repose and splendid co-ordination of the instrumental choirs. The two last movements served to stir the audience to quite musical manifestation of appreciation. At the same time Mr. Verbrugghen will have to curb some of his ambitious brasses before he satisfies the more perspicuous and musically sensitive.

Excellent performances of two old and tried favorites brought the program to a close: Smetana's "The River Moldau" and the Overture and Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser." The latter was by far the finest interpretation heard during the evening. This was in the conductor's own arrangement, which links the first part of the overture to the Bacchanale, which is then made to return to the overture, ending with the Pilgrim's Chorus. This may appear unceremonious treatment, but it is more effective than the indefinite ending of the Bacchanale.

Novelties Offered at Cleveland Concert

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—In the second of the season's concerts by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra two modern compositions and two familiar works revealed afresh Mr. Sokoloff's skill in making up the concert menu. The Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" once more set the pulses of the audience astir and opened the way for enjoyment of what was to follow. For the program's end there were numbers Two and Three of the Dvořák Slavonic Dances, given with dash and brilliancy.

Given for the first time at these concerts was the orchestral suite of Florent Schmitt made by the composer from his ballet music, "The Tragedy of Salome"—music so modern in its idiom, so vividly imagined in its interpretation, that the absence of stage pageantry is scarcely noted, nor is there need for the miming of the corps de ballet. Wonderful music this—shimmering in the flickering lights of the "Dance of the Pearls," eerie in the "Enchantment of the Sea." The "Dance of the Lightnings" and the "Dance of Fear" both shrieked, yet even in its wildest moments the music never lost what one might call a certain aristocratic distinction sadly lacking in many fearsome modernistic musical venturings.

In sharp contrast to "Salome," the program contained the Concerto Gregoriano by Respighi for violin and orchestra, the solo part played by the concertmaster, Josef Fuchs. Churchly music this, sustained throughout, and it made a grateful medium for the display of a clear and flexible tone, penetrating yet never harsh, and for the exquisite finish which Mr. Fuchs possesses in his technical delivery. The orchestral background was at times rather loud, for the instrumental score is a heavy one, though always highly picturesque in color. A moment of great splendor occurs in the second division of the work, the "Alleluia," written in strongly syncopated measures, when there is enlisted the full volume of organ, choir singers and the interpretive solo voice—a glorious mass of blended tone.

Recent London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

NOT long ago a composer, on naming Bach as the greatest of all composers, was asked to give his reasons. "Bach," he replied, "is the least dependent upon the medium which expresses his ideas. His music can be transferred from the original form to other instruments without suffering loss. Music with an intellectual existence that transcends any particular medium must be greater than that which depends upon special tone effects."

Nowadays many people subscribe to the postulate of Bach's supremacy; it is part of his greatness that nearly every individual does so for different reasons. Those, for example, who heard the fine performances of Bach this fall under Sir Hugh Allen at the Leeds Festival might say that just such voices and musicianship were postulated by Bach for the grandeur of these choral works. To set against them recent London concerts presents support for the "independent of conditions" theory. On Oct. 2 Adila Fachiri, the violinist, gave a Bach-Schubert program at Wigmore Hall, and on the following evening there was a Bach concert at the B. B. C. Queen's Hall Promenades, under Sir Henry Wood. Several of the same artists were concerned, and the E major violin concerto figures in both programs. But whereas Adila Fachiri played it at Wigmore Hall as real Kammermusik" with accompaniment for solo strings and piano, at Queen's Hall it was done with orchestra.

Conditions for comparison were unusually good. In the chamber performance there was intimacy; the quasi cadenza in the first movement brought a moment of exquisite tenderness missing from the orchestral performance, and the accompanying parts naturally were more expressive when rendered by such artists as Orrea Pernel (violin), Rebecca Clarke (viola), May Mukle (cello), Claude Hobday (double bass) and Bertram Harrison (pianoforte), than when played by the mass of the Queen's Hall strings. Contrary to expectation, the solo violin had less prominence in the chamber performance; it became a concertante instrument. Further, though the ensemble had lovely plasticity, there were times when the players were insufficiently held together by the soloist, who acted as director. At Queen's Hall the big accompanying body of strings threw the violin into higher relief, the solo and concertante portions stood out antithetically and the whole gained in firmness and brilliance.

The Concerto in D minor for two violins and orchestra came later in the "Prom" program, played by Adila Fachiri and Orrea Pernel, and there was some adequate Bach singing from Astra Desmond and Eric Greene. Of two orchestral suites included, one was "straight" Bach (the suite in B minor for flute and strings) and the other a set of six movements from keyboard or violin works, arranged by Sir Henry Wood. Except for un-Bach-like exuberance of color, the latter went far toward converting one to arrangements. The most successful movement of the six was that which would have seemed least suitable for the purpose. The Prelude to the solo violin suite in E major, expanded for full orchestra, became a glowing finale.

Two Bach movements for solo violin had been played by Adila Fachiri the previous night. In the Adagio from the C major sonata her bowing control was notable and her style dignified. The Bourrée from the B minor suite had the same technical merit, but just missed the charm of the music. The Air on the G string (given as an encore) is so familiar as a violin solo that one is apt to forget its original form is orchestral.

But Mme. Fachiri did not end with Bach. Her program passed to Schubert. His "Concertstück" for violin and pianoforte had fallen into desuetude. Mme. Fachiri's revival proved of more antiquarian than musical interest, though. She played it very well, with those Spohr bowings which she does better than almost anyone else in London, but the piece itself is dull. Then came the Quintet in C major for two violins, viola and two cellos, Op. 163; and with it came a different world. The Quintet has a mystery of beauty which is inevitable and inexplicable. Of the performance by Adila Fachiri, Orrea Pernel, Rebecca Clarke, May Mukle and Alexander Fachiri there is nothing to be said that is not praise. Only the ecstasy was missing.

A few days earlier Adila Fachiri had been concerned in a somewhat similar performance of Schubert's Trio in B flat with Katherine Goodson at Wigmore Hall. Both artists were excellent, and Miss Goodson shaped her distinguished style successfully to the ensemble. But only the cellist, May Mukle, caught the touch of luminous mystery in Schubert's music. Bach and Schubert, like mountains at morning, both reflect the ever-new light. M. M. S.

Cincinnati Orchestra Heard Without Conductor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—Fritz Reiner astonished his audience at the opening of the thirty-fourth season of the Cincinnati Orchestra on Oct. 19, by sending his musicians to the platform for the second half of the concert to play the "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert without a conductor. He has talked of the conductorless orchestra for some time, but his action in opening the season came as a surprise, since no announcement had been made of his intention.

The net result of the performance is problematical. As a reading of the "Unfinished" Symphony it left some things to be desired. There is no question that any score can be played with more substantial accuracy of attack and phrase if it is handled by one man.

At the same time, the extent to which the orchestra approached a chamber music ensemble was amazing to persons who have come to regard the slightest motion of the conductor's hand as essential to every nuance in a score. Furthermore, the fact that the Cincinnati Orchestra has been assembled only 10 days made the coherence of the choirs remarkable and bore abundant testimony to the quality of their previous schooling.

An interesting feature of the experiment was the reseating of the orchestra. The violins were grouped in a semi-circle at the front of the platform, with their backs to the audience, while the concertmaster occupied the center of the stage. The woodwinds were drawn up in a double rank down the middle of the platform, facing one another, and they were flanked on one side by the cellos and doublebasses, and on the other by the brass, percussion, and violas. In this arrangement each choir was able to see the majority of the other sections, and the cues were taken up from instrument to instrument rather than from the concertmaster.

The concert was dedicated to the memory of Franz Schubert and the program was made up entirely of his compositions. It was opened with the "Rosemunde" Overture, which, from the critical point of view, was undoubtedly the most commendable thing in the concert. It revealed the orchestra for the 1928-1929 season at its best, playing a spirited overture with gusto, and showing unusual quality in unison and attack.

The most important change in the tone-quality of the orchestra lies in the doublebass choir. The number has been raised to 10, and the increased merit as well as size of the section gives a new solidarity to the orchestra's work. The trumpet choir is also a considerable improvement over last year's, while the entire orchestra seems on first hearing to be more robust. There are still some inequalities in tone to be smoothed out, but it is apparent that Mr. Reiner has assembled the best ensemble which he has had at his disposal during his incumbency.

The Overture was followed by the C major Symphony. It was well played, but not so ably handled in its entirety as the other works on the program. Its merit lay in isolated passages rather than in its effect as a whole, and it was interesting as a means of getting acquainted with the orchestra, rather than exciting as a new glimpse of Schubert.

Mr. Reiner's meticulous attention to detail, however, showed itself in the effective use of contrast and the proper punctuation of the entire work with a degree of finesse in shading not usually expected so early in the season.

Pittsfield Art League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — The fifth annual fall exhibit of the Pittsfield Art League, now in progress at the galleries of the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art, is attracting wide attention, not alone because of the esthetic importance and number of its entries, but because the league is doing a unique thing in its community.

Begun five years ago with a membership of a scant dozen artistically inclined men and women, most of them amateur painters, they met in private houses, or in a bleak Chamber of Commerce room. Their first exhibit of not more than 25 paintings, hung in a small space on the wall of a small bookshop, attracted only a limited attendance of mildly interested spectators. Today the league has a membership of 125 and is displaying its 91 oils, water colors and pastels, its pen-and-ink drawings, lead-pencil drawings, charcoals and etchings, and its wide variety of arts and crafts objects in spacious and handsome galleries gladly provided by the officials of the Museum of Natural History and Art; and the attendance warrants the continuance of the display for two weeks.

The league is primarily an opportunity for persons, young and old, to meet with and share the enthusiasm of one another in their chosen fields. A great deal of talent has been unearthed and developed. This year's entries have come from all over Berkshire County— some from persons bearing names not well-known in the art world; some from artists of national reputation. Among these who have shown their interest in the league are Daniel Chester French, sculptor, of Stockbridge, who sends "The Reader"; Margaret French Cresson, his daughter, who has a bronze bas-relief of Dr. George A. Waterman; Walter L. Clark, also of Stockbridge, president of the Grand Central Art Galleries of New York, whose entry is his portrait of Eva Le Gallienne, actress; and Walter Nettleton of Stockbridge, who offers "The Teasel Gatherer."

Among the local exhibitors within the league are also well-known names—Francis Day, Robert Hamilton; his wife, Ethel Heaven Hamilton; George Denison and Martin Hoy.

The arts and crafts section includes pottery, hand weaving; painted china, rugs and designs for rugs; tied-dyed work, a stage set, hand-decorated furniture, and photographs.

During the two weeks' run of the exhibit, the league will show for one evening, in another auditorium, living tableaux posed after old English masterpieces. The proceeds will be devoted to a trust fund destined in years to come to provide a home for the league. The interest on this fund as it grows is to be used to assist talented young art students of the community.

The league has a spring exhibit each year, principally black-and-white drawings, sketches and studies.

The practical results of the league's labor for its ideals are apparent in two directions. One is the number of persons, young and old, some aspiring but not believing in their own talent, some aware of their ability but absorbed in the stern business of bread-winning in lines not artistic, who have found delight and relaxation in their efforts at expression. The other is the response of a great local public, who, apathetic only a few years ago, are now attending the exhibitions.

Los Angeles Opera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

THE fifth season of the Los Angeles Grand Opera, just closed, has, beside its unusual musical merit, been its most financially successful and enthusiastically applauded.

Next to the last night of the season, we heard "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci." The former was notable because of Rethberg's beautiful vocalism (Santuzza is not histrionically appealing to this singer), Riccardo Martin's excellent Turiddo and the splendid chorus.

In "I Pagliacci" Edward Johnson and Lawrence Tibbett were the highlights. Tibbett's prologue was a masterpiece in every respect, and through most of the opera he seemed to be in his best form. He is allowing himself, however, to digress from that finesse in acting of which he is intelligently capable to a somewhat obvious style, that will, if not watched, mitigate his chances to remain in the realms of the great operatic artists of Metropolitan history. In his costuming and acting of the "comedy" scene with Nedda, he resorted to slapstick tactics which were almost out of bounds.

"Andrea Chénier

Johnson was in glorious voice and his acting deserves the highest praise. He gave individuality to the part of Canio without betraying tradition. Laurel Nemeth's pleasing voice was not at its best, but she was an attractive Nedda.

In "Andrea Chénier" Elisabeth Rethberg and Giuseppe Danise brought the performance to a stop because of well-deserved applause. Again Rethberg was cast opposite Barra, who appeared as Andrea. On this occasion the tenor sang more freely and found himself more at ease on the stage than in previous operas, but he has not as yet the artistic stature to support Rethberg, and thus both suffer by the juxtaposition. The stage settings were exceptionally fine and the handling of the chorus admirable.

"La Cena Della Beffe," the fourth on the list, opened the second week with the same male principals as were heard last season. Elda Vettori and Hazel Rhodes appeared as Ginevra and Lisabetta. Tokatyan, as has been said before, is singing better than ever and his Giannino was a splendid foil for Tibbett's Neri. The latter, whose artistic development grows apace, gave a revised version of the rôle which showed great expansion in scope; perhaps as great as the part will stand. A little more and the swashbuckling blade of the first act would have become too evidently deserving of all that afterward befell him—not vocally, however, for Tibbett's singing throughout the opera was superb.

Jeritza's Carmen

With Jeritza advertised in "Carmen," the audience came primarily to see and hear her in this rôle which has made many a singing actress famous. The audience was disappointed. Her conception of Carmen seems to be a peasant hoyden of no particular charm nor grace, a sort of inconsequential character which soon fades from significance in the plot, out of which emerge Don José, Escamillo, Micaela and the others. One has poignant memories of them and of the colorful stage settings and lovely singing by the chorus.

"Faust" was one of those all-round satisfactory performances with nothing much to particularize about, for everyone in the cast so admirably handled his part that the ensemble was complete. Rethberg sang with that pure beauty of tone for which she is justly famous. Tokatyan was, possibly, a bit unsteady, due to the frequent and heavy demands on him earlier in the week, but his voice was unfailingly in tune, Tibbett was a handsome and much applauded Valentine, José Mercado sang Wagner's rôle and Rosa Akerstein and Lenore Ivey were Siebel and Martha.

A prize of 2500 guilders (about $1000) is offered by the Society for the Promotion of Music, Amsterdam, on the occasion of its centenary, for a composition for mixed chorus and orchestra, with or without soloists.

Max Bohm's Canvases

IN CALM, contemplative mood, appealing canvases by Max Bohm adorn the walls of the Vose Galleries in Copley Square, Boston. In a world quite his own this artist spins a wealth of fantasy that is awakened by evocation of most pleasing moments in nature. His is an undisturbed style, an undaunted mood that is troubled by neither the turbulence of modern human life nor the erratic tendency of modern art. He is content to remain within the peaceful boundaries of tradition, wandering somewhat into personal avenues of style, but without any shock of revolt.

Bohm was a mural decorator, and one has but to glance at his canvases to appreciate his decorative sense, for that remained above all others in the expression that was his. He was a decorator in the ability he displayed in making the picture hold its own on the wall, contributing its bit of color, its touch of poetry to the whole, without obtrusion. Not many artists who paint in the soloist style are capable of this due subordination that is one of the precepts of good design.

In this exhibit there are several pieces that make a deep impression: "Crossing the Bar," for action, for an impelling dramaticism that is not exaggerated in order to be made impressive. "The Lesson," for a most sympathetic illustrativeness bathed in warm golden tints and amber. Numerous studies of water scenes give range to that subject with water that is crystalline, turquoise, opaque and many other possible versions highly imaginative, chiefly decorative. Sunshine is always warm as it envelops the figures, warm and invigorating, not the cool, too analyzed sun of the impressionists.

Max Bohm's impressionism is of another variety, it is the impressionism of the thought rather than the object. Painting like his links itself up with the lyrical, with the dramatic, to the extent that it belongs to the two arts in its import. There is too much evasion of the latter element in recent years. Artists in the incapacity of showing feeling have begun to rationalize their limitations. We who are inclined to be sympathetic with them are aware of this fundamental weakness. For this reason perhaps we come to exhibits such as that of Mr. Bohm's things with a certain exhilaration. For we cannot wander far from what is human and natural in art without its crumpling somewhat. D. A.

Wisconsin Rural Plays

WAUPUN, Wis.—Instead of the husking bee in Wisconsin, home talent tournaments in which groups put on home-written plays and novelties are the thing now among the rural population.

To take part in one of these contests a group must get together and write a play. Then they must practice it and produce their effort in the county contest. The winners in the various county contests go to the district meet, and those who get first prize in the district meet enter the final meet that is held at Madison, Wis.

These tournaments have won friends wherever they have been held since they were introduced two year ago in Dane County. They proved so popular among the rural people that last year the representatives of six districts took part in the state contest.

According to D. E. Lindstrom of the economics department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who is helping to put on the contests this year, the tournament has been divided into two classes, one for juniors under 20 and one for adults. The final tournament will be held during Farm Folks Week at Madison next spring.

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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to questions asked on the next to the last page.)

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4. $100,000 a year.
5. 1,000,000.
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Gymnasium for Crofton

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

CHARLES and Red found Mr. Hall, as they expected, in the manual training room. One glance at the boys' faces told him that they had something unusual to tell him, and he laid down his work and listened while they explained their plan. He stood thinking for a moment when they had finished, and they looked at each other anxiously.

"So you think the old town hall might be turned into a gym," he said.

"Just a temporary gym," added Red, wishing that Mr. Hall could feel a little of their enthusiasm.

"It's not a bad idea at all," mused the young coach. "There would be some necessary work, of course, to make the place suitable for basketball."

"We aren't afraid of work, sir," said Red.

"No, I'm sure of that," returned the coach, "and I could show you how to do the necessary things."

"Would—would you coach our basketball team?" asked Red.

Possibilities

The young teacher nodded, smiling. If the boys had only known it, he liked to coach quite as well as they liked to play. "I don't know whether we could get a team in shape to play with any of the neighboring schools or not," he said thoughtfully, "but, at any rate, we could have a lot of fun and learn a good deal about basketball. And if we worked hard, we might possibly get two or three outside games."

"We could get in a lot of practice while the other schools are still practicing football," said Red eagerly. "Of course, none of us know much of anything about basketball, unless Charles does, and most of the schools around have played it for years."

"I played a little at school—nothing but scrub, though," said Charles honestly. "I know the rules, and have had a little experience. I suppose that might help some."

The coach gave a quick, emphatic nod. He had learned, in baseball, that Charles was a steady, dependable player. "He probably won't be a star, but I think Red may, and possibly Alex Donahoe. I believe we might make up a pretty good team," thought the coach. Aloud he said, "How are you going to set about securing permission to use the hall?"

"We're going to Mr. Bodine next, and if he approves, I suppose we'll have to go to Mayor Dunham."

The sentence, which had begun so bravely, ended rather faintly, and Mr. Hall laughed. "You don't sound exactly enthusiastic over the last part of your plan," he said, "but let me tell you something. I happen to know that Mayor Dunham is very much interested in young people, but he doesn't know how to show it."

"He certainly doesn't," said Red fervently. "I've always thought he felt the world would be a much better and happier place if there wasn't anybody in it under 20."

Mr. Hall threw back his head and laughed so heartily that the boys had to join him. "I guess it's a good thing this happened," he said. "It will give you boys and Mayor Dunham a chance to get acquainted."

"I suppose that's one way of looking at it," said Charles, feeling somewhat heartened, "but I can think of lots of people I'd rather get acquainted with."

"Supposing we talk it over a month from now," said Mr. Hall. "I wouldn't be at all surprised if you expressed a very different opinion then."

"Well, we're going to Mr. Bodine now," said Red. "That won't be a bit hard. I'm always glad of a chance to talk to him—he's so interested in everything we do."

"Maybe he thinks that's the safest plan," said Mr. Hall, and the boys were still chuckling as they started off to make their second call.

As they had expected, Mr. Bodine was very much interested in their plan, and saw no reason why it should not be carried out, if Mayor Dunham had no objections. His eyes twinkled as the boys explained that they thought they ought to go to see the gentleman themselves and not ask some older person to do it for them.

"That's the spirit I like to see," he said heartily. "But we must also have the sanction of the chairman of the board of education. It might be a good plan for me to get in touch with him right now. I'm quite sure he won't have any objection."

He reached for the telephone, and the boys waited eagerly for the result of the conversation. "Mr. Johnston has no objection to the plan provided you boys obtain permission from the proper authorities and manage the necessary repairs yourselves, without assistance from the board," he said, as he turned from the telephone.

Mr. Bodine Encourages

He was silent for a moment or two, and then went on, "I know, without your telling me, that you aren't exactly looking forward to that call on Mayor Dunham. But if your gym is worth anything to you, it's worth working for. And it may even be that the work you do for this temporary gym will help open the way for us to secure the new gymnasium. You may be laying the foundation for it right now." He looked at them thoughtfully, as if there were something more he wished to say, but he evidently decided not to, for he dismissed the boys with a smile and a hearty, "I hope your call will be a successful one, and I think it will. Let me know how things go."

"He always makes a fellow feel like just going after things, doesn't he?" said Red.

"He surely is fine," agreed Charles. In the big, busy high school he had attended in Washington, there had been scant time for intimate, encouraging talks with the principal. "Say, Red, did you think Mr. Bodine rather wanted to say something more before we went?"

"Yes, I did," returned Red. "I wonder what it could have been."

He walked on thoughtfully for a moment. "Say, I believe I know what it was!" he cried. "I've heard father say that Mayor Dunham doesn't get along very well with the chairman of the school board. Father said that they didn't co-operate as they should, especially in a little town like Crofton. He said it would be lots better for the city and the schools if Mr. Johnston and Mr. Dunham were more friendly. Do you suppose Mr. Bodine meant anything about that when he said we might be opening the way for a new gym?"

"I don't know," said Charles thoughtfully. "I hardly see what we could do to help in a case like that, do you?"

"N-no, I don't," admitted Red. "But I've often thought of something your father said to us last spring when we were discouraged because the playground wasn't getting finished as fast as we wanted it to. He said if we would do each thing that came up as well as we could, we'd find that it opened the way for the next thing. At least, he didn't say it just like that, but that was about what he meant."

"I remember," nodded Charles. "Well, the thing for us to do first is to see Mayor Dunham. What do you say we go there right now?"

"All right," said Red. "Then if he says it's all right, we can call the fellows together tonight, and get to work right away."

"Where shall we find him?" asked Charles.

"Let's see—it's—why, it's half-past five. That's too late to go to see him at his office. We'll have to wait now till tomorrow," said Red, half-relieved, half-sorry.

"Look, Red! Isn't that Mayor Dunham coming this way right now?" asked Charles. "If we don't want to bother him now, we'd better turn down this street. It would be much better to talk to him at his office than on the street."

But it was too late. Mr. Dunham had seen them and called a crisp, "Good evening."

"Good evening," replied the boys, and stood for a moment rather uncertainly, wondering what to do next."

"Well—well!" said the Mayor, impatiently, "Aren't you going to let me by?"

"Why—why, of course," said Red. "Do you mind if we walk a little way with you?"

"Not at all," said Mr. Dunham, and Charles thought his voice sounded somewhat friendlier. The boys hoped he would ask whether they wanted to see him about anything in particular, but he said nothing of the sort, and after a comment or two on the weather, conversation languished.

(To Be Continued)

Girl Scouts at Colorado Springs

Upper—Scene From the Covered Wagon Episode of the Girl Scout Pageant.

Lower—National Executives of the Girl Scouts of America Who Attended the Fourteenth National Convention.

Fourteenth National Convention of Girl Scouts

The Adventure in Comradeship

By HAZEL HINDMARSH

"COME one, come all!" Throughout the Nation resounded this call of the Girl Scout president, Dean Sarah Louise Arnold, to the fourteenth national convention of Girl Scouts held in Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 9 to 13. And come they did! From east and west, from north and south they sped in response to the summons, to assemble for the first time beneath western skies, there to take part in the great adventure in comradeship and to play the game of Girl Scouting—a game of vital importance not only to the 200,000 Girl Scouts in this country and to those in 39 other countries which sponsor the movement, but to every girl in the world.

The initial feature of the convention was a picturesque historic pageant presented by 300 Girl Scouts of Colorado Springs, under the direction of Miss Oleda Schrottky, as their welcome to those attending the convention. In the Garden of the Gods, against an impressive background of colossal red sandstone rocks towering to meet an intense blue sky these Girl Scouts, with the assistance of a troop of Boy Scouts, portrayed in vivid pageantry the colorful history of their State from the days of the prehistoric Indian cliff-dwellers, on through the centuries to the youth of today.

Colorado's History in Pageant

The first episode was introduced by the poignant tones of an Indian flute. Then, on the crest of the magnificent red rock, appeared the Indian prayer sender, a vivid figure silhouetted sharply against the deep blue of the sky. It was one of the most strikingly beautiful scenes in the pageant.

Subsequent episodes depicted in historical succession the early Spanish cavaliers, French trappers and traders, Kit Carson, Captain Pike, Major Long and Dr. James, Colonel Fremont, then the covered wagons, the gold seekers and later-day cowboys. In the final episode appeared symbolic figures surrounding and upholding the State in the beautiful colors of the columbine. The pageant closed with a pioneer song and was followed by a "Wild West Tea," served from picturesque chuck wagons by Girl Scouts.

The opening feature of the first formal session of the convention, held in the Broadmoor Hotel on Wednesday, Oct. 10, was a very beautiful and significant International Girl Scout ceremony, in which appeared the flags of all the foreign countries that were represented at the International Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts at Budapest, Hungary, last May.

Meaning and Object of the Movement

After a formal greeting and response, Mrs. Arthur Osgood Choate, second vice-president and chairman of the standards committee, gave a most inspiring talk about the meaning and object of the Girl Scout movement, its program of developing character, handicraft, health, happiness and service, and of promoting peace and good will among the coming generations of all countries.

Mrs. Choate spoke, too, of the beloved founder of Girl Scouting in this country, Juliette Low, who organized the first troop of eight Girl Scouts in Savannah, Ga., in 1912, and who gave unremittingly of everything she possessed to spread the movement. A report was given of the Juliette Low Memorial Foundation, which is to be used to aid in the establishing of new Girl Scout troops, and mention was made of a most interesting new book, "Juliette Low and the Girl Scouts"—a collection of sketches written by those who knew and loved her.

Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, official delegate to the International Conference, gave a delightful description of this important event. The conference was accorded the greatest courtesy and consideration by the Hungarian Government and was entertained for a week at Budapest by the Hungarian Girl Scouts, of whom there are now 5000, organized during the past four or five years by Miss Antonia Lindenmeyer, president of the Girl Scouts of Hungary, with the co-operation of the Government. The Hungarian Boy Scouts, of whom there are 25,000, gave a magnificent rally in honor of the conference, and the evenings were given over to entertainments by the different countries in which features of their national life were portrayed in song or dramatic performance.

But the event of outstanding importance to the history of Girl Scouting was the appointment at this International Conference of the first world committee, to which will be referred all questions relating to the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts as a whole throughout the world and to which any country as yet having no Girl Scout organization but wishing to start the movement among its girls, can apply for advice and help. Mrs. Arthur Osgood Choate of the United States was elected one of the nine members of the world committee.

Moving pictures, taken during the International Conference by Mrs. Hartt, were shown at the Colorado Springs convention.

Opportunity for Leadership

Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, president of Mills College, spoke forcefully of the relationship of girlhood to our national life and of the opportunities which Girl Scouting affords for volunteer leadership among college women. A mighty cheer greeted her assertion that the first concrete task of the Girl Scout organization in its program of establishing international peace and good will is to put a Girl Scout in the White House!

Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director, gave an encouraging and inspiring report of the work of the Girl Scouts during the past year, and stressed the importance of building for the quality of the individual girl rather than for an increase in numbers.

Telegrams were received from Dean Arnold, president, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, first vice-president, in which they extended warmest greetings and expressed their deep regret that it was impossible for them to be present at the convention.

Other sessions featured stimulating talks on Girl Scout handicraft by Miss Gertrude L. Carey, with a display that made one wish to begin making things at once, and on the value of dramatics by Miss Oleda Schrottky, national pageant director of the Girl Scouts. Mrs. May Elliot Hobbs, of the English Society of Folk Dancing, came all the way from England to be present at the convention, where she delightfully discussed and demonstrated country dancing in its relation to Girl Scouting.

One evening of the convention was devoted to Girl Scout games, songs and country dancing.

Many other interesting reports, sectional and regional meetings, and general discussions were included in the convention program. In the intervals between sessions the many attractive exhibits of Girl Scout and Girl Guide publications could be inspected, together with the badges and insignia and the charming new woodsy-green uniforms, camp equipment, leather work and other handicraft, and the fascinating scrapbooks made at various Girl Scout camps.

The chief social event of the convention was the formal banquet on Friday evening, which was notable for the splendid addresses that were given.

The last session of the convention on Saturday morning was the occasion of the installation of the new president, Mrs. William H. Hoffman of Barrington, R. I., who for 10 years has been a leader in the Girl Scout movement.

The convention was brought to a conclusion by the Girl Scout closing ceremony—but it did not end then. For the clearer vision, the deeper understanding and the fuller appreciation of the meaning of this great movement, gained during the convention, will continue for many a day and week and month to give inspiration to those who shared in this glorious adventure in comradeship.

Book Puzzle

The answers to the following are titles of books or surnames of well-known authors:

1. A dog's home; value. (Answer: kennel; worth = Kenilworth.)
2. A dove's call; a cat's happy murmur.
3. Not short; dropped; not high.
4. Fast.
5. A ruler; to destroy.
6. A popular make of car.
7. Hairless; to come out first.
8. An exclamation; a sharp projection from the stem of a plant.
9. A wild animal; one who destroys.
10. A relative; possessive form of a boy's name; a humble home.
11. A preposition; relations; a male offspring.
12. A color; a participle ending.
13. Ocean; masculine gender.
14. Ocean; a large weight.
15. One who plays on a stringed instrument.

Current Events

Simple Facts About Prohibition

THE presidential election in the United States, which is now only a few days away, has brought one great issue into the forefront—that of prohibition. Throughout the country, on platforms, in newspapers, in clubs and private homes there has been a frank and free discussion of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Since you are hearing so much of this great issue, you will naturally want to be able to bear a hand in the discussion and for this two things are necessary—clear thhinking and a correct knowledge of the facts. In order to help you, we are giving you not only some facts in the form of questions and answers, but some of the results of the thinking done by well-known Americans, past and present. Here are the facts in the form of questions and answers:

Q. What is the fundamental issue in the dry-wet controversy?

A. Liquor and its attendant evils.

Q. Has intoxicating liquor ever contributed to the welfare of the individual or society?

A. Never. Liquor has always had a demoralizing effect on mankind.

Q. How many states were legally dry before the Eighteenth Amendment became operative?

A. Thirty-three states had, either through their constitutional enactments or statutory provisions, outlawed the beverage liquor traffic.

Q. How many states have ratified?

A. Forty-six: all except two—Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Q. How was the Eighteenth Amendment adopted?

A. By the orderly processes of law as set forth in the Constitution itself, which provides specifically the way in which amendments may be made.

And now let us hear what that great American, Abraham Lincoln, had to say on the subject of liquor. In "The Writings of Abraham Lincoln" may be found this statement:

"Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues, and, I believe, all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts."

A contemporary American, Bishop Manning, who once opposed the law but is now a warm supporter of it, said recently:

"The Christian principle in the matter seems to me to be that expressed by St. Paul when he says, 'If meat maketh my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I maketh not my brother to stumble.' St. Paul does not say that eating meat is a sin, or that there is anything wrong in it itself. What he says is that if eating meat causes his brother to stumble he will give up eating meat forever.

"In view of the misery that the drink evil has brought to our race, and of what mothers, children and fathers have suffered from it; in view of the admitted fact that its suppression would mean the reduction of poverty, vice, disease and crime, ought we not to wish to see prohibition fully and fairly tried and to use our influence to secure for it a full and fair trial? I believe that the American people are determined to give it such trial and that in the light of it there will be few who will wish to see the Eighteenth Amendment repealed.

"Can anyone doubt that the full observance of this law would be for the moral and spiritual good of our people, as well as for their material good? Shall we not then do our part to secure its observance and willingly make such sacrifices of our personal liberty as may be involved for the sake of the common good?"

One of the arguments most commonly advanced against prohibition is that it infringes on personal liberty. In answering this charge, Prof. Henry W. Farnum of Yale University says:

"It is well known that nothing paralyzes the will and, therefore, interferes with real liberty, as much as alcohol, and to invoke the doctrine of liberty on behalf of the liquor traffic is as rational as to invoke the doctrine of liberty on behalf of the slave trade.

"Even liberty itself, the greatest of all rights, is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will. It is only freedom of restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others. It is, then, liberty regulated by law. . . . The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits . . . than to any other source . . . There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail. As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited."

And finally, let us ask one more question:

Q. Has prohibition, despite its evasions by wets, lessened alcoholism and drunkenness?

A. It has. Under prohibition drunkenness decreased 61 per cent in New York City.—World Almanac, 1928. Commitments for drunkenness throughout the United States have declined under prohibition 55 per cent.—United States census volume on "Prisoners." The highest mortality from alcoholism since prohibition is less than the lowest before.—World Almanac, 1928.

We must remember, too, that the licensed liquor traffic was on trial in the United States for no less than 140 years before it was repealed, and the supporters of prohibition argue that prohibition, too, should be given a fair trial.

Humming Bird

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bee with a tail,
Bee with a bill,
Buzzing around
By the window sill.
Golden bee
With a rainbow throat:
Why would a bee
Have such a note?
How absurd!
It's a tiny bird;
Bill like a needle;
Tongue like a thread—
Look at the colors
Upon his head!
Bee like a bird;
Bird like a bee;
Loveliest thing
That you could see.

DOUGLAS HUBN.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Sum Puzzles:
Chair—hair + boot + hat—booth = cat.
Clock—lock + clam + pod—clamp = cod.

The Mail Bag

Athens, Greece

Dear Editor:

I take great pleasure in reading the Monitor because it publishes so many things that are dear to children. I take special interest in The Children's Page, the Mail Bag, the Sunset Stories, I Record Only the Sunny Hours, the Diary of Snubs and The Adventures of Waddles. It is extremely good of those on the Monitor to furnish us with so much fine, readable material.

I have often wished that the Monitor had a page devoted to mechanics, because I am very much interested in that subject and hope that one day in the future it will be possible for me to come to America and make my studies in it. I possess a Meccano of German make called Markling, which in our idle hours keeps my little brother Arman and myself very busy. We two brothers also take a great deal of interest in postage stamps.

I am an Armenian refugee boy of 13, from Constantinople. Since six years I have been in Greece, which I like and appreciate greatly. The Greeks have been so kind to us that I wish that all men were like them.

Athens is a very interesting place. You must know from history that the Acropolis, on which Pericles built the famous Parthenon, is at Athens. I like not only my town but also my school. I attend the German school here and also the Christian Science Sunday School and the Sunday services.

I know six languages. It is, however, not a wonder that I have to do with so many tongues. I have traveled a lot and during our wanderings abroad I was obliged to pick up the local languages and those taught in the schools which I frequented. Thus in Constantinople I spoke Armenian and Turkish; in Smyrna I learned English; in Paris, French, and here, German and Greek.

I should be glad to correspond with a boy of my age in the United States.

Albert M.

[Thank you for your interesting letter, Albert. You can certainly offer a wide choice of languages to correspondents.—Ed.]

Louth, England

Dear Editor:

Situated 10 miles from the east coast of England, on the Greenwich meridian of longitude is the small country town of Louth. This town has as old historical associations as any other in Lincolnshire. The Romans had a camp in the town, as the name "Julian Bower" shows, while the first name of the town, Luda, was given to it by the Romans from the name of the small stream, the Lud, which flows through it.

The town stands at the foot of the Wolds and is 50 feet above sea level. As it is near the North Sea it has the most extreme climate in England, having a range of 30 degrees between summer and winter temperature.

Without doubt the most notable feature of the town of Louth is the magnificent church of St. James. The present church dates from the fifteenth century. The magnificent high steeple was built for the bells, which numbered three at first, but in 1726 they were increased to eight. The weathercock was made from a copper basin found on Flodden field.

Louth has a small museum, outside of which there is a large blue stone which was probably brought from Scandinavia in an ice floe.

On School House Lane is King Edward VI school, endowed with large grants of lands. In 1903, a girls' grammar school was built here. The boys' grammar school has had many illustrious scholars, among them Capt. John Smith and Lord Tennyson.

At Louth Park there stands the little known ruins of an abbey, which was founded in 1136. Hubbards Hills, the beauty spot of Louth, was given to the town several years ago.

I am 12 years of age and should like to correspond with any girl of my age.

Bertha H.

Cologne, Germany

Dear Editor:

Last week when I was at the "Pressa" I was told of The Christian Science Monitor and of the Mail Bag, and because I am very interested in the English language I want to enter into correspondence with a boy of my age (15 years).

I live here at Cologne, a town on the left bank of the River Rhine. Now the "Pressa" is here—an interesting exposition of all kinds of papers and their production. All the day long many visitors come to see it from far out of Cologne. There are also many other things to be seen here, especially the Cologne Cathedral—a fine church, the towers of which rise to a height of nearly 160 meters (a good height for Germany).

To tell of all things of our city would be too long. I hope that this letter will be right, and that several boys will write to me. I should like to correspond with Robert R., Punta Gorda, Fla.

Many thanks to you in anticipation of your kindness.

Arthur I.

[If you send in a letter for Robert, we will forward it, Arthur.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Betty H. (12), Chicago, Ill.
Ruth B. (12), Niles, Mich.
Dorothy C. (15), Seattle, Wash.—especially from foreign countries.
Janice M. (18), Columbus, O.—interested in architecture.
Dorothy B. (20), Chicago, Ill.—interested in ranch life.
Anne M., Columbus, O.—interested in swimming and tennis.
Ethel T., New Hartford, N. Y.

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada and England; 5 cents to other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

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THE HOME FORUM

Holidays in Retrospect

MY FRIEND tells me, with a rueful smile, that he has just returned from his vacation, and I reply in what is meant for a compassionate tone of voice that I wish his vacation were just beginning. This is the conventional attitude, and there will be thousands of conversations exactly like ours this year, as in every year. We all of us assume, in discussing such topics, that the high light of every year falls in the vacation period and that going back to work is always a bore. I too assume this attitude for conversational purposes—and yet, I wonder.

The reader need feel no anxiety lest I should go on to defend the paradox that work is more fun than play. I should not do that partly because it has been done so many times already and partly because I do not believe the assertion. There is something fresher, more interesting, and I think a good deal nearer the truth to be said on this subject, of which my friend's return from his vacation reminds me.

For several years this friend of mine has been spending his summer holidays on a small island twenty miles off the coast of Ireland. His visits are eagerly anticipated by all of the five hundred inhabitants, who gather all their best and oldest stories to tell him on his arrival. These stories, it may be said, are told in Irish, for most of the people of that island have no English whatever—and so it is most convenient that my friend should be a well-equipped Old Irish scholar. In every important sense he is the discoverer of this island, for he is the only stranger who ever goes there, and he would certainly be chosen by the inhabitants as their king if they were not already provided with such a dignitary.

All this I mention simply in order to make it clear that if anyone were ever justified in sighing at the end of his vacation, this friend of mine would be so. After a month or more of wandering along the green cliffs washed by waves that have no other bound short of America, after a month of discussing state affairs with the Island King, of listening to old songs from the Island Poet, and of hearing old legends from the Wise Woman—she told him this year no less than eighty-five Irish legends that have never appeared in print—perhaps it is little wonder that he should find the first days following his return a little dull in the British Museum, where he is one of the keepers of illuminated manuscripts.

And yet, as a matter of fact, the illuminated manuscript department of the British Museum is by no means a dull place, and it seems clear to me that the charms of my friend's island in the Atlantic, great as they are intrinsically, are a good deal heightened for him by contrast. If he were confined to that island and had no one to talk with all the year round excepting the King and the Poet and the Wise Woman, he would soon be sighing, I think, for his loaded desk and his ranks of learned books. Furthermore, I feel certain that without the help of the British Museum, where he learned his Irish and his folklore, he would scarcely be able to appreciate the island at all, but would regard the Wise Woman and the Poet and the King as so many ignorant rustics.

But there is more than this to be said. Now that my friend's vacation is over he is in a position to enjoy it in recollection, and this kind of enjoyment, quite soberly speaking, is the best of all. Have we not all observed how the memory sifts and winnows out of our past experience those scenes and events which mean most to us—we know not why? In the moment of experience itself we cannot tell what will have permanent value to us and what will have none, we cannot pause upon this and that but are hurried on from one experience to another; it is only in retrospect that we discover what new wealth a holiday has brought.

We are likely to overestimate the comparative value of our vacations because a disproportionately large number of our pleasantest memories are associated with them. No faces shine more brightly in our recollection than those of the people with whom we have been thrown during our holidays; the most beautiful courtesies that we can remember seem to be crowded into these periods, and so do our deepest thoughts, our highest aspirations, our moments of keenest delight in beauty. Whenever one lets his thoughts travel back over the treasures of his past, nine-tenths of them seem to have been gathered not during the eleven months of every year when he was hard at work but during the single month—perhaps the mere fortnight—of each year which he had to himself.

If this is true, then few things can be of greater practical importance than to discover why it should be so. That reason, as it seems to me, has no bearing upon the question whether play is better than work or whether the reverse is true, but it has very important bearings upon the question of leisure. The scenes and events of our holidays shine so long and so brightly in recollection not because they were more enjoyable in themselves than those of other seasons, but chiefly because we had the time and the mood necessary for their enjoyment. Ordinarily we are hurried on from place to place, we are jostled from one event to another, so that we see only the surface of what lies before us. Following with strict concentration the path of duty, the task of the day, we ignore all that lies either side that path, all that is not germane to the task in hand. As a consequence, we soon come to see very little and to see almost nothing deeply.

But is this necessary and are we bound to make this enormous sacrifice in the interests of "efficiency"? By no means. Not only may it be doubted whether we see the "path of duty" best when we allow ourselves to see nothing else, but we may confidently say that our duty requires us to see much besides. It is not only our duty but our privilege as well to bring into every day of the year something of the freedom, the ease and the pauseful temper usually associated with vacations alone. Among the most elementary and indefeasible of the "rights" of human beings, indeed, stands the right to leisure. By this word, of course, we should not mean merely rest or recreation, but something better than either, a mood which may be brought into every day so as to elevate and transform every task. This is the mood that brings enjoyment: more important still, this is the mood that brings wisdom.

Feeling in this way I do not think I was justified in my condolence with my friend over the close of his vacation, for the best part of his holiday is yet to come. The logic of my conviction does not work out, however, to a general condemnation of holidays, for we need them to remind us at frequent intervals of that beneficence of leisure which should fill all our days. And I have a confident expectation that as my friend works steadily away during the coming months at his illuminated manuscripts his labors will be constantly lightened and irradiated by the lessons in leisure which he has recently learned from the King and the Poet and the Wise Woman of his lonely isle. O. S.

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Turning Into Naerøfjord.

New York to Albany

(1783)

The sloop Susan, Captain Bowser in command, left the New York landing on a strong tide, with a fine breeze from the south filling her sails. The word went that, if the wind held favorable, she might reach Albany in less than a week. . . . Here, where the river came into the bay, the Hudson was like a great sea. Other sloops and schooners dotted it, skiffs darted about, and the Susan, a blunt-nosed, single-masted boat, more useful for her carrying capacity than for speed, plowed along at a fair rate, the faster craft giving her jaunty hails as they passed.

Jack and Anneke stood on the deck side by side, gazing back at the shore they had left. Anneke looked up and cried out suddenly, "Oh, Jack—see!" She pointed in great excitement to a little speck of black against the blue sky. "Could that be—I do think it is!"

The speck grew larger, showed itself to be a swiftly flying bird. There was a flutter of wings, and Satan stood perched on Jack's shoulder, looking entirely composed and dignified. The twinkle in his eyes, the twistings and turnings of his black head, seemed to say, "I was coming along—in my own good time."

Dangler greeted him with a yelp of welcome, but Eustace looked at him with disfavor. "Now you are a backwood's trapper again," he said, "that bird on your shoulder and your dog at your heels." He moved away a little, as though not wishing any one to suppose that so uncouth a person belonged to his party, and at once became very grand with Daniel, loudly ordering him about, directing him where to place the luggage in the cabin, letting every one see that he was a young gentleman who traveled with a servant.

There were a number of passengers aboard—traders, going up to Albany, families returning to their northern homes. . . . Above them, at the Susan's peak, the Stars and Stripes waved in the breeze, and many were the glances that went up to it. It got a cheer and a salute from a party of three who climbed over the side, dressed, more or less, in ragged buff-and-blue uniforms. It was illegal for a man no longer a soldier to wear the uniform; but times were hard, good cloth of any color would keep out the cold, and the practice was winked at. These three ex-soldiers whistled patriotic songs, one of them pounded on an empty box, and between tunes they chatted of the land they had taken up for farming in the great Mohawk Valley.

When the Susan was well under way, some Negroes of the crew began to sing, and the ex-soldiers left the music to them, listening and applauding. Jack thought he had never heard anything finer than the sound of their mellow voices floating over the water. The wind held, tide favored, foam flew from the blunt bow of the Susan; the wooded shores of the Island of Manhattan were slipping past. . . . The Susan stopped at towns or settlements to put off passengers and freight and take on other passengers and freight. — GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE, in "The Fortunes of John Hawk."

To a Connecticut Village

I like the interlacing of white roads,
And the swift crystal of a brook at play,
Gold-splashed with sun; it twinkles and it sings
Its secret lay.

Your apple-trees in May are brushed with rose,
And if one comes upon them unawares
Climbing the emerald of a sharp green hill,
They look like white clad children on the stairs.

In summer, scudding clouds trail opal scarfs
Behind your hills against a shimmering sky.
Their shadows gulf your vales with emerald deeps
In passing by.

I've known your solid farms and corn-fields tall,
And seen the giant maples by the way,
Their deep-green breadth stirred lightly by the breeze
Of August day.

I've loved the summer in your broad farm fields
The splendor of its dwelling there I know,
And yet I long to see one of your lanes
Hushed deep with snow.

And snow upon the steep roof of some house,
And sparkling sweeps; the west a winter gold,
Soft whiteness in the maple's sturdy arms,
Fold upon fold.

—MEREDYTH GOOCH WHITING, in "Anthology of Junior League Poetry." Edited by RUTH FITCH BARTLETT.

A Feeling of Change and Departure

The Water Rat was restless, and he did not exactly know why. To all appearance the summer's pomp was still at fullest height, and although in the tilled acres green had given way to gold, though rowans were reddening, and the woods were dashed here and there with a tawny fierceness, yet light and warmth and colour were still present in undiminished measure, clean of any chilly premonitions of the passing year. But the constant chorus of the orchards and hedges had shrunk to a casual evensong from a few yet unwearied performers; the robin was beginning to assert himself once more; and there was a feeling in the air of change and departure. The cuckoo, of course, had long been silent; but many another feathered friend, for months a part of the familiar landscape and its small society, was missing too, and it seemed that the ranks thinned steadily day by day. Rat, ever observant of all winged movement, saw that it was taking daily a southing tendency; and even as he lay in bed at night he thought he could make out, passing in the darkness overhead, the beat and quiver of impatient pinions, obedient to the peremptory call.

Nature's Grand Hotel has its Season, like the others. As the guests one by one pack, pay, and depart, and the seats at the table-d'hote shrink pitifully at each succeeding meal; as suites of rooms are closed, carpets taken up, and waiters sent away; those boarders who are staying on, en pension, until the next year's full re-opening, cannot help being somewhat affected by all these fittings and farewells, this eager discussion of plans, routes, and fresh quarters, this daily shrinkage in the stream of comradeship. . . . Why this craving for change? Why not stay on quietly here, like us, and be jolly? You don't know this hotel out of the season, and what fun we have among ourselves, we fellows who remain and see the whole interesting year out. All very true, no doubt, the others always reply; we quite envy you—and some other year perhaps. . . .

It was difficult to settle down to anything seriously, with all this flitting going on. Leaving the waterside, where rushes stood thick and tall in a stream that was becoming sluggish and low, he (the Rat) wandered country-wards, crossed a field or two of pasturage already looking dusty and parched, and thrust into the great sea of wheat, yellow, wavy, and murmurous, full of quiet motion and small whisperings. Here he often loved to wander, through the forest of stiff strong stalks that carried their own golden sky away over his head—a sky that was always dancing, shimmering, softly talking; or swaying strongly to the passing wind and recovering itself with a toss and a merry laugh. Here, too, he had many small friends, a society complete in itself, leading full and busy lives, but always with a spare moment to gossip, and exchange news with a visitor. Today, however, though they were civil enough, the field-mice and harvest-mice seemed preoccupied. Many were digging and tunnelling busily; others, gathered together in small groups, examined plans and drawings of small flats, stated to be desirable and compact, and situated conveniently near the Stores. Some were hauling out rusty trunks and dress-baskets, others were already elbow-deep packing their belongings; while everywhere piles and bundles of wheat, oats, barley, beechmast and nuts, lay about ready for transport.

"Here's old Ratty!" they cried as soon as they saw him. "Come and bear a hand, Rat, and don't stand about idle!"

"What sort of games are you up to?" said the Water Rat severely. "You know it isn't time to be thinking of winter quarters yet by a long way!"

"O yes, we know that," explained a field mouse rather shamefacedly; "but it's always as well to be in good time, isn't it? We really must get all the furniture and baggage and stores moved out of this before those horrid machines begin clicking round the fields; and then, you know, the best flats get picked up so quickly nowadays, and if you're late you have to put up with anything; and they want such a lot of doing up, too, before they're fit to move into. Of course, we're early, we know that; but we're only just making a start."—KENNETH GRAHAME, in "The Wind in the Willows."

MENDELSSOHN'S visit to the Hebrides gave to the musical world Fingal's Cave. Would that the composer's journeyings had taken him to a Norwegian fjord, that its grandeur might have been transmuted in symphonic form. Nothing short of a full orchestra could do it justice. Dramatically splendid and somber at times, yet, on a calm, overcast summer day, it is gentle and winning. Occasional hamlets cling like limpets where the abrupt banks meet the smooth water; and the scale of green tints ranges from the intense deep Norway pine to the high light note struck by the feathery, drooping birch.

To sail on a little steamer from Flåme on such a summer morning, through Aurlandsfjord, and finally to turn sharply into Naerøfjord, reveals new wonder and delight. These are both branches or "fjord's children," as the Norwegians prettily put it, of the parent Sogne. In winter or during a storm Naerø must appear tragic and forbidding, but not so in mellow midsummer. Then the dark cliffs, rising a sheer three or four thousand feet out of the fjord, only make a foil for the little wild flowers lying in drifts along the edge; and for the little hay harvests, stretched on hurdles for quick drying against the frequent rains. But the most vivid recollection must always be of that multiplied loveliness which came through reflection. The tall cliffs, with innumerable waterfalls tumbling from sky line to water's edge, the hamlets, the little harvest scenes are all received and perfectly given back by the placid waters.

On that little steamer, where perhaps not more than four persons had a common tongue, it became necessary to devise an impromptu universal language in order to share the joy that each experienced. Persons, like the still waters, wished not only to receive but to give back. One could take another by the hand and guide him to a chosen vantage point. A little village, with a white church close by the water's edge, had two white steeples, one pointing to the sky and one to the depth of the fjord. There was always an opening ahead, with vistas which were never the same; there were always more waterfalls, spacing the dark cliffs. "How beautiful!" "Sehr schon!" "Mycket vackert!" From repetition and gesture, one came to know the words in other tongues.

One might spy a sod-roofed house and a miniature hay field, clinging to the mountain side at such an angle that it had been found expedient to tether the children at their play, in order to keep them from falling into the water beneath. Another would point, out a tip-tilted harvest scene, where the scythe still held its graceful sway. Rarely was a farm on level enough ground for the picture to include a sturdy little Norwegian horse; for, as a rule, the hay, as it is taken from the hurdles, must be bundled and let down by ropes to the home place.

Then one's gaze traveled back from those little grace notes to the deep orchestration of the superb whole—splendid, ever varying outlines of bold mountains, some dark, some light green and others crowned with perpetual snow and streaked at intervals with rushing water. Still waters receiving and giving back. What an exquisite illustration of the meaning of that profound word, reflection!

Home! Sweet Home!

"Home! Sweet Home!" I have listened long
To the pleasant strains of the maiden's song,
Till all around me the soft air thrills
With a joyous sound, as of gushing rills;
Gayly she sings in her father's halls,
And I hear her voice as it floats and falls,
And mingled with it are tones of mirth
From a gathered group by a lighted hearth. . . .

"Home! Sweet Home!" 'Tis a simple song,
But it fetters the weak and subdues the strong;
And evermore will its flute-notes low
With the sweeping sound of the wind-harp flow.

—BELLE BUSH, in "Voices of the Morning."

If We Could Choose Our Name

The desire to have a voice in our intimate affairs has been manifested by men and women who wish they could have been consulted in the selection of their surnames. What is more natural, if one has inherited the name of Pip, than to think highly of D'Urberville, Scattergood, or Wellbeloved. Since a Daniel has come to judgment in the person and work of Professor Weekley, certain names such as Mabel, Mapelson, Mobbs, and Queen Mab, including the mob-cap used to cover a hastily attended coiffeur, have received unflattering attention. A friend stood, like Helen MacGregor in "Rob Roy," with his "foot upon his native heath," declaring himself of the proud name, Chapman! To follow this familiar and perfectly honorable cognomen, via "chap" to Cheep, i. e., market, as in Cheapside, or Chepstow, would but prove his forbears to have been "chafferers" given to "chopping and changing" — possibly mere peddlers of chap-books.

We cannot imagine much room for dissatisfaction, however, among the legions of those bearing the now impersonal color names. Before picking up a Post Office Directory it was not realized that the Reds, in the form of Reid, Reed, Reade, Rudge, Roy, etc., far outnumbered the occupative name of our ever recurrent friend Smith. Interestingly the Browns have, with that old-time craftsman, sixteen columns each; then come the Whites with six; Grays with five; Blacks four; while the Greens only muster one, and the Blues join the Yellows (as Yellowlees, they probably came from a lea or field, yellow with flowers), having but a quarter of a column each. Although known in many cities, neither Violet nor Orange is mentioned in this book.

We are indebted to the Nottingham professor of French, already mentioned, for the lesson in humility, gently administered, which shows that to change one's name would probably mean the selection of some attractive designation which, if traced sufficiently far, would but bring us to another humble association with color, occupation, appearance, place of nativity, or personal peculiarity. As an example, Rousseaux looks and sounds well. In English it is our familiar Russells, and as Rouse it is well known in Scotland. All three signify "red." By the way, how did the first red persons come by the name? Was it their skin, painted bodies, tonsorial peculiarities, or a tendency to the then equivalent of Bolshevism?

To cast about for a new name, therefore, may but lead us again along the paths of the lowly, for the designations of primitive men were simple, ingenuous, direct. They savored of the soil, the chase, the mountain, or the sea. Thus, he was a humble door-ward who became a Durward, and despite their aristocracy and royal lineage the Stewarts began as sty-wards, i. e., keepers of the sty, and its occupants. On one side of the farm was the cow-herd who became Coward, the stot-herd who became Stoddard, while on the other was the keeper of the rouncies (shaggy ponies) who became Runciman. A Walker was not an athlete but a treader or fuller in a dye-house. Then, not scholarship, but the ability to thatch with reeds, made a Reader.

The selective discrimination of authors regarding names for their characters suggests interesting speculation which need only be hinted here. Which came first, the character or the name? Dryasdust, Blattergowl, or Wildfire are examples of Scott's picturization by means of the name. Dickens, it is said, noted and used many he found over shops as he went about his beloved London, but today, Mark Tapley, Bill Sykes, Micawber, Pecksniff and Tom Pinch are more than shadowy recollections of recreative half-hours. They now stand, figures of speech, wherein pages have been condensed to a word.

From sacred or secular works, from history or romance, fact or fiction, what is your favorite name? "Ah," you say, "if you mean, who evinced the finest character or did great and noble things then . . ."

Exactly! and although someone else selected their name they choose the part of it which "is more to be desired than riches."

Defending Our Rights

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE pages of human history record innumerable instances of heroism, acts of chivalry, and unselfed endeavor, as there have been inscribed thereon the victories and defeats of those who defended the rights of a people or a country. The mistaken rule that might makes right has occasioned much of the world's oppression and injustice, and has led to revolutions whereby right has been proved to be might in the overthrow of misplaced rule.

Abraham Lincoln defended the rights of a downtrodden race and gave his human life in the accomplishment of the mighty task of emancipating the Negro. Mrs. Eddy says in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 11), "The defenders of the rights of the colored man were scarcely done with their battles before a new abolitionist struck the keynote of higher claims, in which it was found that the feeblest mind, enlightened and spiritualized, can free its body from disease as well as sin; and this victory is achieved, not with bayonet and blood, not by inhuman warfare, but in divine peace." And on the same page we read, "The lame, the blind, the sick, the sensual, are slaves, and their fetters are gnawing away life and hope; their chains are clasped by the false teachings, false theories, false fears, that enforce new forms of oppression, and are the modern Pharaohs that hold the children of Israel still in bondage."

Enslavement by the material senses is a form of bondage against which mankind made but puny efforts to assert its rights until the revelator of Christian Science sounded the battle cry of freedom, affirming the great truth that mankind's inherent right is to be free; that health, harmony, peace, is the natural state of man. In her own healing from the effects of what had been pronounced a fatal accident, as well as in her numerous healings of others, of all manner of diseases, Mrs. Eddy proved that the true means of defense from all suffering is based on the operation of spiritual law. Through unceasing toil, self-sacrifice, study, and consecration of purpose, she gave the truth of Christian Science in terms so simple that a child can readily apply it, in some measure at least; and thousands are being emancipated from hopeless invalidism and released from the fetters of enslaving sin through the study of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The only true basis of liberty from the ills of the flesh is a spiritual understanding of God and His laws. Nineteen hundred years ago Christ Jesus stated, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." A correct knowledge of God necessarily leads to a correct knowledge of man, God's reflection, man who has dominion over all the earth; who is never in reality subservient to any lesser power than infinite good; who is never downtrodden, since all are in reality the sons of God, the one heavenly Father, divine Mind. As one gains acquaintance with God through Christian Science, thought is modeled after the divine plan, and one is thus enabled to entertain love for his fellow-men; in fact, one thus finds his own in another's good, and lives to serve.

A prominent newspaper once spoke of Mrs. Eddy as a "gentlewoman . . . who . . . had built an empire, but not of blood and misery. . . . She had shed no blood, destroyed no homes, shackled no nation, but what she had done was to take away a little human misery and substitute a happier, better attitude toward life."

"The glorious liberty of the children of God"! What a vision of freedom rises before thought as one reads these words of Paul! Untrammeled by the fettering beliefs of lack, ill health, or incapacity; released from the hardships of unrequited toil and disappointed hopes; having dominion over all enslaving sense-testimony; having all that God gives, and being all that God made His child to be—this is freedom!

When we contemplate that this is the true state of the real man now, and that the way is made plain to the realization of this truth in individual experience through Christian Science, does not our heart burn within us? This spiritual right to understand and to prove the truth about God and man in His likeness we must individually defend vigorously, patiently, understandingly. Each must turn to God alone as his Maker; each must recognize that all the heart's homage belongs to God, good; and, most of all, each must know that freedom depends upon one's conquest of the false sense of self, of false appetites, ambitions, beliefs, and upon striving to bring all one's thinking into conformity with the law of God, divine Love.

Sharing

They found some beautiful thing
In the fernbeds through the chine.
He watched her stoop and spring,
And call him, "Look! It's mine!"
"What have you found?" he cried.
And the rocks, where the cliffs divide,
Sent their echoes round and round
"It's mine . . . you found . . . you found . . ."
Down by the harebells blue,
Near the sea, their same-hued brother,
She whispered "It's for you."
They shared it with each other.

RICHARD CHURCH.

Up the Thames

A boat is pushing deeper and deeper into a country of unbroken repose. There is not a ripple on the water, except that made by its passing, not a motion in the boughs overhead. Green fields, elms and oaks in cluster, distant farmhouses, and the very clouds in the sky, are as still as though painted in a picture. The sheep and cattle, if they move at all as they browse, seem to be walking in sleep. This is the heart of England, and it is at peace.

In these upper reaches the Thames is hardly wider than a country road—and indeed it is very like a shinning dustless lane, sunk deep between hedges of flowers. On either bank the tall stems of willow-herb and loosestrife hold up their white or purple blossoms, screening the water so that it cannot be seen from a distance of fifty feet. Here and there along the water's edge stands a line of pollarded willows, gray as hoar-frost, with a mighty elm or two towering above them; and, at longer intervals, a colony of reeds standing six feet out of the water, like so many green and delicately fashioned sword-blades. The current is not swift enough to make them quiver, and even their sensitive tops are motionless against the sky.

Almost impossible it is to think of this youthful stream as the historic Thames or to believe that, before it reaches the sea, it will flow under the many bridges of London and hold the ships of half the world. The ripple of the boat reaches from bank to bank, and the little water-hen jerks herself across with very few strokes of her swift-working paddles. If one should row on for a few hours, one might come to the river's source, where it issues from a hillside in a pool hardly larger than a bird-bath.

But the mood of the upper Thames does not incite to exploration. Rather, its mood is one of peace and contentment with the present. There is no hurrying toward the adventures that may lie ahead, no lingering over the past, but a strong suggestion that the present moment is sufficient in itself and is to be enjoyed. This is evidently the conclusion reached by the ferryman at Bablockhythe, who stands gazing into the water, one bronzed and brawny arm stretched along the rope. He has heard and understood the stream's message. He never hurries, seldom lingers, but floats effortlessly upon the lapsing moments. The peace of the river is seen also in the meditative cattle that look out here and there from openings in the ranks of loosestrife and willow-herb—and indeed it is visible in all the quiet creatures that inhabit the river and its banks, excepting only the jerky little water-hen that crosses and recrosses the stream forty times an hour as though unable to determine which side she prefers.

It is impossible to believe that anything of moment has ever happened here in all the ages since Cæsar led his legions through these fields, or that anything of importance can ever happen in a countryside so somnolent, so content with its ancient peace. From some village far up stream the sound of a bell comes rolling down as it has rolled at just this hour on every evening of the last five hundred years.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COMPLETE UPSET IN CLASS A RACE

University Clubs, Regarded as the Leaders, Lose in Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS LEAGUE STANDING—CLASS A

Club	Matches W	Matches L	Games W.	Games L	P.C.
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	0	6	1	1.000
Crescent A. C.	1	0	6	1	1.000
New York A. C.	1	0	4	3	1.000
Yale Club	0	1	3	4	.000
Harvard Club	0	1	1	6	.000
Princeton Club	0	1	1	6	.000
*Columbia Univ. Club	0	0	0	0	.000

*Bye.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A complete upset of the expected results featured the opening round of the annual Class A metropolitan squash tennis team championships Wednesday, when the three university clubs, hitherto regarded as the leading teams in the upper sections of the game, were each in turn defeated by their opponents. Only the present champions, the Columbia University Club, which had a bye, escaped the fate which befell the three clubs which came next in order in the contest last year.

The new member of the Class A group of teams, the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, under the fine coaching of Walter A. Kinsella, the professional champion for many years, made a brilliant start for its début, by winning all but one match from the strong Princeton Club, headed by Dr. Harold R. Mixsell, United States veteran champion, who stands second in the national ranking. Milton Baron, No. 8 on the ranking list, took his measure in fine style, displaying a technique, especially on the backhand, that is likely to bring him high in the ranking this season, if not to the top. The score was 15—10, 15—4. C. N. Edge, the powerful British player, whose height and size make him formidable anyway, showed immense improvement over his previous performance, having eliminated much of the clumsiness that formerly marred his play, and swamped Arnold Wood Jr., the young Princeton Club captain, who is also big and powerful, 15—6, 15—11.

Muller Only Tiger Victor

The only victor for Princeton Club was Edwin Muller, who managed to defeat S. R. Jandorf, who has not taken part in competition since he was promoted to Class A a year ago, and lacked the edge of 1927. This match went to three games, as did the victories of Harvey E. Wilson over Stuart M. Sperry, and Henry P. Cole over the veteran Armin W. Riley. The summary:

Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—4.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—4, 15—2.

Harvey E. Wilson, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, 17—18, 15—11, 15—12.

C. N. Edge, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—11.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 12—15, 15—9, 15—6.

H. P. Cole, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15—8, 17—18, 18—13.

C. W. Dingee, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—[illegible]

Harvard Club sent only [illegible] match team over to Brooklyn t[illegible] ater Crescent Athletic Club, la[illegible] practically all of the famous players who carried the team into the final playoff for the title a year ago. As a result, the New Moon players captured six of the seven matches, one going by default. Fillmore Van S. Hyde, William Rand Jr., Hewitt Morgan and Morris Phinney were all conspicuously absent, and only Charles F. Fuller was able to stem the tide.

Burdett H. O'Connor, now the ranking player of the team, was especially effective against George M. Rushmore, defeating the steady player from Harvard Club by a score of 15—7, 15—12, while Edward R. Larigan did even better against Murray Taylor, 15—2, 15—12. Fuller encountered E. W. Kleinert, and after forcing out victory in the first game, after a set of three, won the second game with greater ease, to take the match at 17—15, 15—7. The summary:

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—12.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15—2, 15—12.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—12.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15—0, 17—14.

C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club, 17—15, 15—7.

T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated H. H. Bell, Harvard Club, 18—13, 15—7.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent Athletic Club, won from C. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, by default.

Carhart Returns to Game

It was the victory of the New York Athletic Club over the Yale Club that really furnished the feature of the day. Though Thomas R. Coward, the Yale leading player, was an absentee, the natural strength of the other players was relied upon to balance the deficit. But the lesser members of the Mercury Foot seven scored victories over their corresponding opponents of the champions of many years, and when Frank M. Loughman disposed of H. Victor Crawford at No. 2 position, with the utmost ease, 15—7, 15—5, the scale tipped in favor of the tailenders of last season. H. W. Carhart, returning to the game after several years' absence, won the final match of the day from Dr. J. H. Nolan, showing a decided lack of his old-time skill, 15—6, 6—15, 15—12, and Barnwell Elliott and Auguste J. Cordier, a former national champion, also had a hard battle before the former won, 15—10, 10—15, 15—12. The summary:

H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—12.

Frank M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—5.

Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, defeated L. J. Patton, New York Athletic Club, 15—6, 15—6.

J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—4, 10—15, 15—5.

B. W. Richert, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—6.

Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—12.

H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, defeated Dr. J. H. Nolan, New York Athletic Club, 15—6, 6—15, 15—12.

It has been announced that there will be no playoffs at the end of the season, as was done last year, except in case of a final tie for first place.

SEATTLE GETS HETHERLY

CHICAGO (AP) — Clarence Hetherly, Omaha third baseman and leading base stealer of the Western League, has been traded to the Seattle Club of the Pacific Coast League. Hetherly went to the Seattle club in a transaction that involved a cash consideration and a Seattle player to be named.

Eight All-Conference Games to Feature Southern Race

Clemson Meets South Carolina in One of the Most Noteworthy Contests Scheduled in Football Championship—Tech Doing Well

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Alabama	3	0	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	2	0	0	1.000
South Carolina	2	0	0	1.000
Clemson	2	0	0	1.000
Tennessee	2	0	0	1.000
Kentucky	1	0	0	1.000
Florida	1	0	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	1	0	0	1.000
Virginia P. I.	1	0	0	1.000
Louisiana State	1	0	0	1.000
North Carolina	1	1	0	.500
Virginia M. I.	1	1	0	.500
Wash. and Lee	1	1	0	.500
South	0	0	0	.000
Georgia	0	0	0	.000
Tulane	1	2	0	.333
Mississippi	1	2	0	.333
Virginia	0	2	0	.000
N. C. State	0	2	0	.000
Maryland	0	2	0	.000
Miss. A. & M.	0	3	0	.000
Alabama P. I.	0	3	0	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—All teams of the Southern Conference remain in the South for their games this weekend, with eight all-Conference team battles featuring the menu. Five of the remaining teams will meet unaffiliated colleges of the South, while Mississippi A. & M. will take a much-needed rest after several bad starts. One of the most noteworthy contests scheduled is the South Carolina-Clemson game at Columbia. This is a game of long standing and hard rivalry. Last year Clemson came through with a victory that was entirely unexpected in its magnitude of 20 to 0. This year both teams have won five victories, while the Clemson goal line is as yet uncrossed. Vanderbilt plays Virginia at Nashville in a game that brings old rivals together. Alabama will meet University of the South in Birmingham in a game as old as the memory of the modern fan. Georgia and Tulane will meet this year on the Georgia gridiron at Athens for their annual fray. Last year Tulane was swamped 31 to 0.

Florida will again meet North Carolina State at Tampa in an attempt to rectify a defeat received last year. J. W. McDowall '28, a Florida boy and a great back, led the Carolinians to victory last season in a close battle, but there are no McDowalls on the Carolina team this year. Georgia Technology plays one of the two games scheduled away from home when they go to Chapel Hill to repay a North Carolina visit of last year. In 1927 Technology was triumphant after a desperate struggle. Virginia Military will meet Maryland at Richmond. Tennessee has a new opponent on the schedule in the Washington and Lee eleven whom they will meet in Knoxville.

Five Outside Games

In games outside the organization, Mississippi draws the hardest opponent when they meet Loyola at New Orleans. Alabama Polytechnic Institute with its long losing spell will be hard pressed to win from Howard at Auburn. Kentucky will meet an ancient rival in Centre College, but a far different team than that of the days of McMillan and Roberts. Virginia Polytechnic faces King at Blacksburg and Louisiana meets little Spring Hill at Baton Rouge to complete the schedule.

Georgia Tech and Notre Dame, playing before the largest early season crowd that ever witnessed a game in Atlanta, held the center of interest in the Conference last Saturday. Over 30,000 spectators watched these colorful teams play a thrilling and spectacular battle on Grant Field. For the first time in seven contests with the Hoosiers the Atlanta lads won, and their triumph came about through the use of a principal weapon of the enemy—the forward pass.

Since his régime at Tech, Coach W. A. Alexander has stuck to fundamental football with a sturdy defense, while the passing game was almost thrown into the discard. Now the Georgians have combined aerial thrusts with a powerful running and plunging game with results that may be seen in the 13-to-0 victory of Saturday. In 1925 Coach Alexander was severely criticized for using a second-rate team against the South Benders, while saving his regulars for a hard Conference schedule. Saturday there was little need for such caution, as two great teams were sitting on the bench waiting to be chosen for the day's honors.

The game marked the third straight time that Technology has accumulated two touchdowns while blanking its opponents, and in the Notre Dame game Coach Alexander followed his usual custom of getting a lead and then allowing the other fellow to try to catch up. Technology scored early in the game when two long passes from Quarterback R. J. Durant '29 to Halfbacks J. G. Thomason '30 and L. W. Mizell '30, with line bucks mixed in, carried the ball to the three-yard line. Mizell went over in two bucks with the Notre Dame line battling hard. The second touchdown for the Georgians came in the closing moments when Roy Lumpkin '31, substituting at halfback, intercepted a Notre Dame pass and ran to the three-yard line. Lumpkin gained two yards on a line buck and R. L. Randolph '29 crashed through for the touchdown.

Used All His Tricks

Coach K. K. Rockne used all of the tricks for which he is famous in an effort to score and although several of J. A. Niemic's long tosses found their mark, the Tech secondary was very alert at critical stages of the game. Notre Dame's greatest threat came in the third quarter when it had the ball on the Tech 9-yard line, but was unable to move it in four attempts. The running, kicking and passing of Mizell and the great work of T. G. Jones '31, end substitute, who threw the Notre Dame backs for large losses, featured Technology's play.

Kentucky did not fare so well in the intersectional game with Northwestern at Evanston, which the Western Conference team won, 7 to 0. The huge Wild Cat line from the blue grass country managed to keep play in midfield except on the occasion when a pass enabled Northwestern to score. A 35-yard drive to the Northwestern 25-yard line was Kentucky's main offensive thrust. Quarterback Elmer Gilb made the drive single-handed, but fumbled to toss away Kentucky's best scoring opportunity.

In another intersectional game Washington & Lee lost to West Virginia by a 20 to 0 score in an annual battle of many years standing. The sweeping end runs and line-smashing and well executed passing game of the powerful Mountaineer team were too much for the light Generals who were able to make only four first downs against 22 for the ancient enemy.

Tennessee Springs Surprise

In the lower section of the Conference the Tennessee-Alabama game on the Alabama campus at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was by all odds the most exciting of the day. Going into the game with experts of the opinion that they would lose by several touchdowns, the sophomore team from Tennessee snatched an early lead and then battled with great determination to maintain it throughout the game. The final score was 15 to 13 in favor of Tennessee. E. T. McEver '31, brilliant young Volunteer half, threw consternation into the Alabama ranks when he took the initial kickoff on his own 2-yard line and dashed 98 yards to score. The goal after touchdown, together with the longest run of the year in the South, gave Tennessee 7 points in the opening moment of play. Alabama was not to be out done, however, and, after Quarterback W. B. Hicks '30 had carried the Tennessee kickoff past midfield, J. H. Suther '31, half, smashed through the the line on the first scrimmage for 45 yards and a touchdown.

Tennessee scored two more points in the first quarter when Suther, attempting to punt back of the Alabama goal line, fumbled a bad pass from center into the safety zone with H. J. Thayer '31, Tennessee tackle, falling on the ball. Tennessee scored again in the second quarter to complete their quota for the day when long gains by McEver and a pass from J. S. Hackman '31, halfback, to P. N. Hug '31, end, placed the ball on the Alabama 10-yard line. McEver then took a pass from Quarterback R. L. Dodd '31 for the score.

Alabama came back in the same period to end the scoring for the day when D. W. Brasfield '30, halfback, on the first play following the kickoff dashed 60 yards to the 15-yard line. Three crashes at the line brought a touchdown with B. P. Holm '30, fullback, making the trip over the goal line. Alabama rolled up tremendous yardage in the second half in an attempt to score, but loose handling of the ball by the backs when deep in Volunteer territory nullified several good scoring chances and Tennessee's sophomores held tenaciously to their slender lead. McEver in the backfield and Hug, Thayer and the veteran guard A. M. Tripp '29, in the line, were the Tennessee stars. Quarterback Hicks, L. C. Pearce, center, and Capt. W. E. Smith '29 at end, did the best work for Alabama. It was the first Conference loss for Alabama in three starts and will probably eliminate them from championship consideration.

Louisiana Wins, 31 to 0

Playing their first Conference game of the year at Jackson, Miss., Coach H. Russell Cohen's Louisiana players defeated Mississippi A. & M. 31 to 0. It was the third loss within the organization for the Aggies, who have had a poor season to date. The Mississippians were unable to stem the powerful drives of the Louisiana backs who scored a touchdown in each of the first three periods and two in the last quarter. Forward passes and long end runs, together with consistent line bucking, gave Louisiana four scoring chances, while an Aggie fumble put Louisiana in scoring position for the final touchdown. L. P. Brown '30 and W. A. Reeves '31, halfbacks with two touchdowns each and the plunging J. A. Hendrix '30 at fullback, led the Louisiana attack, while Capt. J. D. Tinsley '29 at tackle smeared many plays in the line. The brilliant handling of punts and the passing of Quarterback W. A. Pappenheimer '30 featured for the Aggies.

Coach G. A. Bohler's men from Alabama P. I. went through their fourth game without scoring, and were defeated by Mississippi in Birmingham, 19 to 0. The light Polytechnic line, well sprinkled with inexperienced substitutes, was never able to cope with the heavier and veteran Mississippi front wall, and as a result the offense was never able to get under way, while the fleet and powerful "Ole Miss" backs shot around the ends with little opposition. L. T. Woodruff '30, giant fullback, crashed through the center of the Auburn line to pile up enormous yardage, while Halfback G. H. Walker '31 rambled off tackle and around the ends for long gains and two touchdowns. I. E. Rushing '31, halfback substitute, scored the third Mississippi touchdown. J. W. Patty '29, I. J. Payne '30 and E. U. Peeples '30 did some fine blocking at the ends to make the way easier for their ball carriers. Walker, a big sophomore halfback with tremendous speed and drive, appears to be one of the best backs in the Conference.

Vanderbilt, fatigued from several hard battles that included games with Texas and Colgate, played below form Saturday, but managed to pull through with a 13-to-6 victory over a good Tulane team. It was the first Conference game for the Commodores and puts them definitely in the championship running. Vanderbilt scored in the initial quarter with a sustained march of 50 yards down the field. Capt. J. C. Armistead '29, quarterback, dashed four yards around end for the scorer. Vanderbilt scored again in the second quarter, when Armistead passed to Halfback Eugene McIlwain '30 for a touchdown. It was a thrilling play, McIlwain taking the 25-yard pass and running 10 more to score. This ended the Commodore scoring for the day and Nashville fans are wondering whether the first half scoring habit is going to be permanent with the McGugin team.

Tulane Scores

Tulane came back in the same period when T. F. Seeuws '30, halfback, returned a punt for 30 yards. A long pass from Quarterback F. X. Armstrong '30 to L. T. Roberts '31, end, and a 12-yard end run by Seeuws placed the ball on the Vanderbilt 21-yard line. W. B. Banker '30, the big Tulane halfback star, was then given custody of the ball and crossed the goal line in three trials. Banker as usual was the big Tulane star, gathering practically all of his team's yardage, while Armistead continued to prove that he is one of the Nation's greatest scorers.

Several prominent colleges met unaffiliated teams in their week-end games. North Carolina State College, playing Wake Forest at Raleigh on Thursday, won a smashing 37-to-0 victory. The winners scored in every period, but were at their best in the second quarter when three touchdowns were made. The feature run of the game was made in this period when Basil Melton '30, halfback, skirted end and dashed 75 yards for a touchdown. Capt. R. S. Warren '30, who plays at fullback and is one of the two second-year captains in the Conference, exceeded previous records by his unusually long punting, one of his kicks rolling for 81 yards. The driving attack displayed by the winners was far superior to that seen in their two Conference defeats and coming against an ancient enemy left a fine feeling among State supporters.

Georgia, back home from a hard struggle against Yale, appeared stale in its game against a rejuvenated Furman eleven at Athens on Friday, and was barely able to gain a 7-to-0 victory. The Georgia touchdown came near the close of the first half when the backfield aces, H. F. Johnson '29, R. H. Hooks '29, F. M. Dudley '29, and H. W. McCrary '29 drove the ball down the field and Hooks shot a 30-yard pass to Cook who was standing on the goal line. Furman threatened to score on several occasions and Georgia came back with a late drive that carried the ball to the 3-yard line as the whistle blew.

The University of South Carolina won its fifth victory when Presbyterian College of South Carolina was defeated, 13 to 0, at Columbia on Friday. The winners met with unusually strong opposition in the Presbyterian team, who flashed a strong passing attack and were forced to keep the regulars in the game to insure victory. Capt. William Cooper '29, quarterback, and the flashy E. J. Zobel Jr. '30, who has starred in all Carolina games at halfback, scored the two touchdowns. In another South Carolina battle the Clemson Tigers plunged, ran and passed themselves to a 52-to-0 victory over Erskine at Clemson on Friday. O. D. Padgett '30 made the longest run of the game when he raced 55 yards through the Erskine team for a touchdown.

South Beats Cumberland

South came back into the winning column Saturday by defeating Cumberland 38 to 0. The Mountain team scored in each of the first three quarters and made three scores in the fourth period. The Conference team had practically no opposition and was able to gain at will with S. J. Autin '29, quarter, W. C. Schoolfield '29, half, and R. C. Bean '29, fullback, scoring a touchdown each. C. W. Boyd '31 came into the game at quarterback in the fourth quarter and scored three touchdowns on long runs down the field, one of which was an 80-yard return of a kickoff.

Maryland came through against an ancient rival, Western Maryland, by a score of 13 to 7. Using a second team for the greater part of the game, the University of Florida swamped Mercer at Gainesville by a score of 73 to 0. Florida rammed and tore the Mercer line at will with the second-team men scoring six of the 11 touchdowns.

Two all-Conference battles featured the day's play in the old South Atlantic section of the organization when Virginia met Virginia M. I. at Lexington, Va., and Virginia P. I. faced University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C. In contrast with their fine work against Princeton, the play of the Virginians was rather ragged Saturday with the result that the Cadets won 9 to 0.

It was the first V. M. I. victory in four years over their ancient rivals. Virginia was a heavy pre-game favorite, but the Cadet backs were able to rip through their line for gain after gain while their own defense was sturdy throughout. The Cadets scored first with Capt. A. J. Barnes '29, halfback, A. M. Hawkins '30, quarterback, and F. A. Harner '29, halfback, making good gains on straight line plays to carry the ball to the 7-yard line where it was lost on a fumble. Unable to gain Virginia dropped back to kick and when T. L. Scott '30, Cadet end, broke through and blocked the attempt, a Virginia man fell on the ball back of his goal line for a safety. There was no more scoring until the fourth quarter although the Cadets kept the ball in Virginia territory most of the time. In the final quarter Barnes made a lunge through center and had carried the ball 40 yards to the Virginia 13-yard line before he was downed. Short gains by Harner and Hawkins followed and then Barnes shot a pass to J. F. Moody '29, who took it for a touchdown. A last minute passing attack by Virginia in a valiant effort to score proved futile.

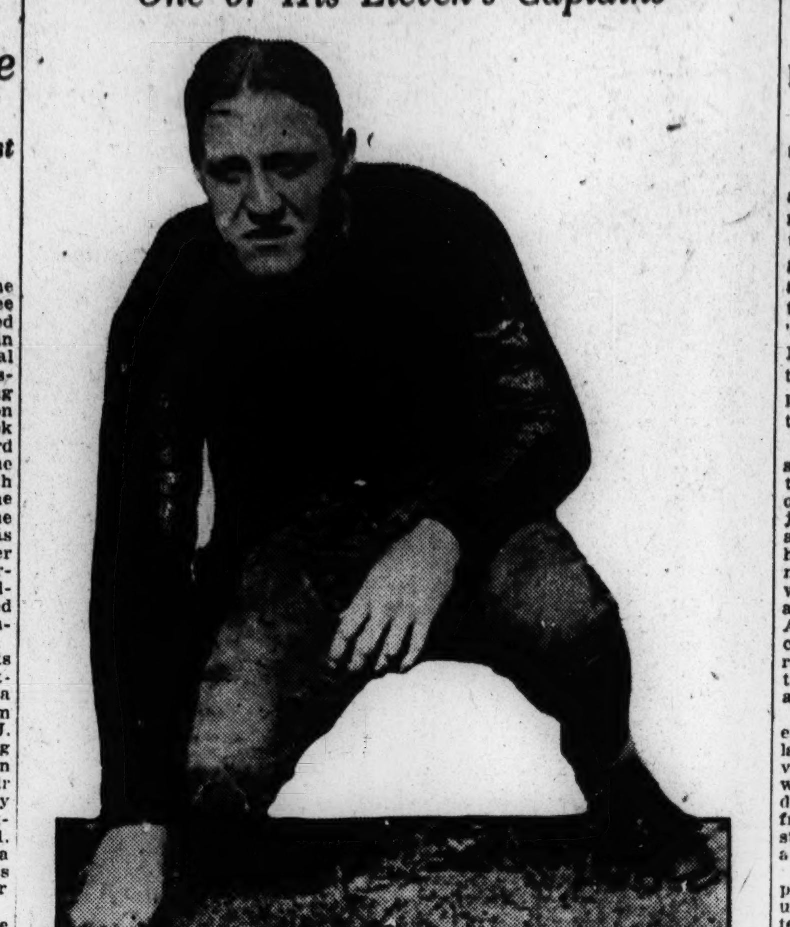
Wins Close Game

Virginia Polytechnic defeated North Carolina 16 to 14, with a field goal by H. V. Hooper '31, halfback, providing the winning margin. The score came early after recovery of a Tar Heel fumble by P. S. Hotchkiss '29, Polytechnic guard, who gave his team the ball on the enemy 23-yard line. Polytechnic carried the ball to the seven-yard mark, where Hooper dropped back and kicked the field goal. North Carolina scored in the second quarter, when a series of passes took the ball to the 10-yard line. Three bucks failed and then Quarterback C. L. Wyrick '31 passed to E. S. Nash '31, halfback, for the score. The Gobblers scored the third quarter to take the lead when a sustained drive sent F. W. Peake '29, star halfback, over for the touchdown. Carolina scored shortly afterward, when Wyrick made a nice return of the kickoff, and then received a long pass from J. R. Maus '30, halfback, to score. Polytechnic began a drive from its own 39-yard line in the fourth quarter that could not be stopped and Peake went across for his second touchdown and victory.

WILLIAMS AWARDS INSIGNIA

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The following members of the 1928 baseball nine which represented Williams College last spring have been awarded insignia by the athletic council: Captain Smith, Manager Wilson, Edward H. Daniell, H. L. Foster, and George Delano Jr., 1928; Henry H. Putnam, John B. Tittmann, J. A. Singmaster Jr., James L. Wolcott, James Tyson, and Assistant Manager Fowell, 1929; Walter Alexander, Ralph Inverso, Winn, D. P. Williams, R. H. Williams, F. R. Thoms Jr., 1930.

One of His Eleven's Captains



E. GLENN LAUTZENHISER '29
University of Georgia Football Team

Southern Conference Scores

GEORGIA TECH.		GEORGIA	
13-Virginia M.I.	0	52-Mercer	0
12-Tulane	0	6-Yale	21
13-Notre Dame	0	7-Furman	0
38	0	65	21
VANDERBILT		WASH. & LEE	
20-Chattanooga	0	56-Lynchburg	0
12-Colgate	7	38-N. C. State	6
13-Texas	12	0-Kentucky	6
13-Tulane	6	0-W. Virginia	22
58	25	94	34
AUBURN		SO. CAROLINA	
0-Birm. So.	6	19-Erskine	0
0-Clemson	6	6-Chicago	0
0-Florida	27	24-Virginia	13
0-Mississippi	19	21-Maryland	7
		13-Presbyterian	0
0	58	83	20
VIRGINIA M. I.		CLEMSON	
14-Hampden	7	30-Newberry	0
6-Richmond	6	6-Davidson	0
0-Ga. Tech.	13	6-Auburn	0
31-Roanoke	14	7-N. C. State	0
9-Virginia	0	52-Erskine	0
60	40	101	0
N. C. STATE		MARYLAND	
50-Elon	0	31-Washington	0
6-Wash. & Lee	38	19-No. Carolina	26
0-Clemson	7	7-So. Carolina	21
37-Wake Forest	0	13-W. Maryland	6
93	45	70	53
NO. CAROLINA		TULANE	
65-Wake Forest	0	65-La. Normal	0
26-Maryland	19	51-Miss. Aggies	6
0-Harvard	20	0-Ga. Tech.	12
14-Virginia P.I.	16	6-Vanderbilt	13
105	55	122	31
MISS. AGGIES		MISSISSIPPI	
20-Ouachita	6	25-Arkansas	0
6-Tulane	51	0-Alabama	27
0-Alabama	46	12-Tennessee	13
0-La. State	31	19-Auburn	0
26	134	56	40
VIRGINIA		VIRGINIA P. I.	
60-Rand-Macon	0	34-Roanoke	7
13-So. Carolina	24	32-Hamp. Sid.	7
0-Princeton	0	14-Colgate	35
0-Virginia M.I.	9	16-No. Carolina	14
73	33	96	63
SOUTH		TENNESSEE	
14-Bryson	0	41-Maryville	0
0-Texas Aggies	69	41-Centre	7
13-Transylv'nia	14	13-Mississippi	12
38-Cumberland	0	15-Alabama	13
65	83	110	32
LA. STATE		KENTUCKY	
46-Sw. La. Inst.	0	61-Carl-New	0
41-Louisiana	0	6-Wash. & Lee	0
31-Miss. Aggies	0	0-Northwest'n	7
118	0	67	7
ALABAMA		FLORIDA	
27-Mississippi	0	26-Southern	0
46-Miss. A.&M.	0	27-Auburn	0
13-Tennessee	15	73-Mercer	0
86	15	126	0

PLAN TO ENCOURAGE OUTBOARD RACING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—That there will be a new code of rules for outboard motorboat racing within the next few years and that the sport will be on a national basis is the opinion of those who have followed the sport during the last year. The outboard contest committee of the American Powerboat Association held a meeting in this city Wednesday night at which proposals were made along the above lines and it is expected that the committee will present some recommendations to the A. P. A. which holds its annual meeting here this week-end.

One of the plans is to have a committee named with exclusive control over outboard racing. It has the backing of Frank Wigglesworth who is president of the outboard contest board. Such a step would undoubtedly result in the holding of regional races with a national championship race at the end of the season.

O'NEIL TO MANAGE TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont. (AP) — Stephen F. O'Neil, former Toronto catcher, will manage the Toronto Leafs in 1929, Vice-President Bunn of the Toronto International League Baseball Club announced Wednesday. He also will be a first string catcher on the local team. O'Neil was a former catcher with the Leafs, but has been with the St. Louis American League team for the last two years. He is to be playing manager and guarantees to catch at least 100 games during the coming season. It is expected that O'Hara, present manager of the Toronto team, will manage Newark next season, succeeding Walter P. Johnson, who will go to Washington. O'Hara, however, has been given the opportunity to remain with the Leafs as business manager next year.

ALL-ENGLAND WINS EASILY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—All-England easily defeated Baltimore here in a women's field hockey game by a score of 19 to 0. The English women showed a fine brand of field hockey and completely outclassed the local players, although the latter never gave up trying their best.

HALLOWELL ELECTED CAPTAIN

Norwood P. Hallowell Jr. '32 has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman cross-country team. He is the son of N. P. Hallowell '97, who was a varsity hurdler at Harvard during his college days.

HIGH GRADES FOR TWO FOOTBALLERS

Do Not Have to Attend Classes at Arkansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—High scholarship has "come in handy" for two mainstays of the Razorback football team who, by virtue of their good grades, do not have to attend classes at the University of Arkansas unless they want to. Wear K. Schoonover '30 of Pocahontas, Ark., and Clarence H. Geis '30 of Haynesville, La., are the two first-string Arkansas football players affected by a new ruling at the institution here.

In accordance with action of the senate of the University of Arkansas, the privelege of optional attendance of classes has been permitted to juniors, graduate students and first and second year law students who have obtained credit of 15 hours or more in residence at the university, with a grade point average of 3.00 on all work done in the institution here. All students exempt from attending classes will be expected to take the regular tests within the semester and the final examinations, it has been announced.

The ruling of the senate, which is effective for the fall semester, stipulates that if any instructor is convinced by examination, test or otherwise, that the scholarship of any student is being adversely affected by frequent absences from class, the instructor may require such student to attend classes regularly thereafter.

The two Razorback varsity football players are included among the 133 upperclassmen excused from class attendance this semester. Schoonover, regular varsity end, is a junior, having received his first football letter last fall. Geis is the first-string quarterback and also is a junior with one "A" in football. Their scholarship is well above the 3.00-point average required for optional attendance, according to the university register.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE two men recently acquired by the Boston Tigers who come with reputations of professional experience are John Loucks, formerly with Duluth, and Joseph Josephs, formerly with St. Paul, both clubs in the American Hockey Association. Loucks is a defenseman and Josephs a forward.

All of the Boston Bruins have reported to Manager Arthur H. Ross excepting Frank X. Goheen, veteran St. Paul defenseman.

It would not be surprising to see Syracuse, N. Y., support a hockey team in the Canadian-American Hockey League within another year. Syracuse is a great town for skating and would undoubtedly lend enthusiastic support to an indoor rink. A private organization or the city is expected to take action shortly.

Hamilton, Ont., holder of a franchise in the Canadian Professional Hockey League, will operate under new managership and ownership this season, or not at all. H. Percy Thompson, owner last season, and at one time owner of the Hamilton Tigers in the National Hockey League, has sold his players and at present the city is without a team.

The Buffalo Professional Hockey Club of Fort Erie has purchased the Hamilton players and added other stars from the same league for their initial start in the professional game. This sale of players by Thompson makes his second in recent years. He sold his Hamilton Tiger team at the end of the 1924-25 season to New York, when New York entered the National Hockey League.

Eric Pettinger, new Boston forward from Fort William, may face an old teammate in Clifford McBride, defenseman secured by the Montreal Maroons from Fort William.

Some minor league team could get considerable assistance from the Boston Bruins this year. The Bruins have several excellent players on their roster who cannot be carried along with the team. Ross has a problem in selecting which ones to keep. Practically all of them are good.

When Eugene Carrigan, new Ranger center, steps on the ice for either the Rangers or Springfield, he will be the first representative of the California Hockey League in the East. That little league has been active two years, and probably few know of its existence, but within five years its prominence will force news into eastern papers. The league is well managed and progressive all the time.

In a recent golf tournament of the Canadiens Hockey Club and visitors, Howard Morenz won the best 18-hole gross, with Aurel Joliat second. Arthur Gagne won the best 9-hole gross with Cecil M. Hart second. Odie Cleghorn, Pittsburgh manager, won the best visitor's gross, with J. Cooper Smeaton, referee-in-chief of the National Hockey League, second. The sealed-hole prize went to Sprague Cleghorn, Newark manager, and the special prize went to Leo Gaudreault, Canadien spare center, when he took 17 strokes for one hole. The prize for the best dressed golfer went to the league president, Frank Calder.

Frank Patrick, Vancouver, B. C., has been elected president of the new Pacific Coast League. E. L. Richardson, president of the former Western Hockey League, and I. F. Douglas, Seattle, vice-president of the former P. C. L., have been made permanent guests in recognition of their services to the winter game.

Sprague Cleghorn, former Boston Bruin and now manager of the new Newark team of the Canadian-American League, will leave Montreal Friday night to take over his new duties with the team in Providence, R. I., where it is to practice. The Newark rink may not be ready until some time in January, so the games will be played away from home until then.

The London Club of the C. P. L., now under the management of Bert Corbeau, former Toronto Maple Leaf veteran, may obtain Fred Lowrey of the Philadelphia team.

Frank Patrick is back in hockey. The best evidence of it is that the western enthusiast has already produced new playing rules for the Pacific Coast League. There are eastern rule makers, but none with the inventive ability of Frank Patrick. Here are some new ones in brief. A 30-second pause after each goal scored. "Time out," of one minute duration, may be called by a team after the first 10 minutes of the game have passed. This is for a short rest. Another is the completion of play when fouled. This rule protects an attack from losing a possible goal by the referee blowing his whistle for a foul that is intended but does not stop the attack. Another change in hockey, but probably not for this season, is proposed by Patrick, and that is to divide the game into quarters instead of thirds.

TROPHY DONATED FOR THE SINGLE SCULLERS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Single scullers at Princeton University will compete next spring for the first time for a trophy which has been donated by Prof. Chalfant Robinson, curator of medieval history at the university. The cup is to be known as the Coaches Cup and will be competed for annually by the Tiger oarsmen.

After this year the trophy will be open for competition during the fall rowing season. The winner will have his name engraved upon it and keep possession of it for one year.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Harvard 2, Clark 1.
West Point 2, St. Johns 0.

Motorcyclist Rides 100 Miles in 59m. 47.1s.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris

JOHN WILLIS, motorcycle racer, Wednesday covered 100 miles in less than an hour at the Monthlery Autodrome—the first time in racing history that this has been accomplished.

Willis was clocked by official timers in 59m. 47.1s., the exact distance he covered being 161.576 kilometers, or a few yards over the 100-mile mark. He used a motorcycle with a cylinder capacity of 350 cubic centimeters.

CAPTAINCIES ARE EQUALLY DIVIDED

Five Are Linemen and Five Are in the Backfield

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Football captaincies in the Pacific Coast Conference this year are equally divided between line and backfield positions. On five of the ten teams comprising the Conference, captains are linemen while on the remainder backfield players have been given leadership responsibilities. Every position on the football team but guard is represented. The quarterback position leads with three captains playing this position. Tackle and end positions come next with two each while fullback, center and halfback have one captain each. Seven of the ten football captains were regularly elected while the remaining three were appointed by the coach to captain the teams or to be the field leaders during the season.

In the majority of instances Pacific Coast Conference football captains this year are outstanding players on their respective teams. This is notably so in the case of C. P. Hoffman '29, Stanford's smashing fullback, and Jesse Hibbs '29, Southern California's all-coast tackle. Stanford and Southern California followers feel their respective captains this year are likely candidates for "All-American" mention. Howard A. Maple '29, quarterback and field leader of the Oregon Agricultural College eleven, is one of the front ranking quarterbacks on the coast. E. S. Chinske '29, Montana quarterback and captain, and T. R. Rohwer '29, Washington State quarterback and appointed field leader, are key men on their respective elevens.

D. K. Burgher '29, Idaho end and captain, is the first elected captain at the University of Idaho since 1921. Last year Idaho tried the two captain system but for several years previous appointed a field leader before each game. Clarence Dirks '29, Washington tackle and captain; and George P. Stadleman '29, Oregon center and appointed captain are important players on their teams but it can not be said their team's attack is shaped around them as in the case of Hoffman and Hibbs and probably Maple. J. L. Fleming '29, halfback and captain on the new Conference team, University of California at Los Angeles, is a key man in the 1928 attack which U. C. L. A. has prepared for its first Conference year.

SIDELINES

IT IS interesting for football fans to read how "Dartmouth has little difficulty solving Harvard's attack" and "Harvard unable to solve Green passes," but the chief interest is in seeing just how the Green succeeds in the actual game and whether the Crimson players are any more successful when trying to stop Dartmouth's famous forwards than they are when confronting the Crimson substitutes using Dartmouth formations. These reports from practice are like straw votes in a presidential election—interesting but not necessarily final.

Despite the fact that the West Point players wore balloon silk pants in their game with Harvard, they kept their feet on the ground during the entire game.

It will not surprise many if T. W. Gilligan '31, Harvard star backfield man, is put at halfback regularly instead of quarter before the season is over. Some of those who have watched the Harvard game believe that he would be of more worth to the Crimson if he were relieved of the duties of running the team.

The Cornell varsity eleven received a welcomed addition this week in the person of John F. Anderson '29, veteran tackle. Anderson was not able to report at the start of the season. His return will enable Coach Gilmour Dobbie to put P. N. Hunt '31, star guard on last year's freshman team, at guard on the varsity instead of having to use him to fill in at tackle.

The Tufts College line is said to be the lightest that has ever played for that institution, averaging only 171 pounds. Harry Arlinson '31, left end, and H. R. Rachdorf '30, left guard, weigh only 152 pounds each.

Bates College has a clever quarterback in the person of Benjamin Bornstein '31. He weighs only 116 pounds, but specializes in long runs with considerable success.

The seating capacity at Northwestern [illegible]ity is to be enlarged to 51,000 for the games with University of Minnesota and Dartmouth College. Some 2000 temporary seats are being installed.

Ohio State University hopes to even up the record with Indiana University this week-end. In 13 previous meetings the Hoosiers have won 6, tied 1 and lost 5. The last meeting, in 1925, was won by Ohio State, 7 to 0.

If Capt. M. E. Sprague '29 of the United States Military Academy football team is unable to play much against Yale, the Eli followers may get quite a surprise in the ability of Sprague's substitute in W. L. Parham '29, who figured in play after play against Harvard.

Two more touchdowns last week for Frederick Humbert '30, fullback at University of Illinois, held the scoring leadership in the "Big Ten." Humbert now displays seven touchdowns for a total of 42 points. F. L. Hovde '29 of Minnesota and O. H. Pape '31 of Iowa show five each. The after-point kickers are led by W. G. Glassgow '30 of Iowa, with seven, and W. O. Brockmeyer '31 of Minnesota with six.

Nearly 10,000 students, alumni and fans are to follow the Northwestern University team to Champaign, Ill., for the game with University of Illinois this Saturday. It is the homecoming game for Illinois, which also will draw a large following from Chicago and vicinity. Nearly 50 special trains have been chartered.

In later years the games between Boston College and Boston University may become quite a city-rivalry affair. The B. U. Terriers are certain to improve their rating as a football team now that reliable facilities are at hand for practice in the new Nickerson Field.

Two thousand Midshipmen will parade on Franklin Field when the United States Naval Academy faces the University of Pennsylvania eleven Saturday. The Middies return to Annapolis the same day and it is not counted as an away day.

Of the 35 games played between Harvard and Dartmouth, the Crimson has won 26, lost 6 and tied 3.

Veteran Poloists Out at Arizona

To Meet New Mexico Military Institute in First Games Away From Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUCSON, Ariz.—The University of Arizona polo team, Southwestern and Pacific Coast collegiate champions of 1927-28, will open the 1928-29 season with a home game on Oct. 27. The first games away from Tucson will be played with the New Mexico Military Institute in Roswell, N. M., on Nov. 2 and 30. Return games will be played in Tuscon next spring.

The remainder of the schedule before Christmas calls for two home games on Nov. 10 and 24 and a three-game series with the University of Oklahoma team on Dec. 1, 2 and 3 in Norman. While the teams have not been selected to oppose the Wildcats polo squad in their home games, Lieut.-Col H. C. Tatum, commandant at the university, has announced that it is probable teams from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Fort Bliss, Tex. and Phoenix, Ariz., will fill in these dates.

The grass field now being built in Tucson is expected to be completed in time for the invitational tournament Jan. 2 to 15, in which nine games will be played.

A game with Stanford University has been assured for this season's schedule. Last year the University of Arizona defeated Stanford in Tucson 9 to 3.

Veteran polo men around which Capt. Philip R. Upton, coach, will build this year's team are Capt. Irvin H. Shannon 29, Jack H. Hopper '30, Stewart C. Johnson '30, Boyd Sharpe '29 and B. Oakes '29.

Review of Border Alien Case Sought

Department of Justice Will File Petition for Review With Supreme Court

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice has decided to file a petition before the Supreme Court for a review and rehearing of the Canadian border immigration case. This action is taken at the request of the Department of Labor and involves the right of citizens of Canada, and, by precedent, citizens of Mexico, to come into the United States daily to work or to seek employment.

The Immigration Bureau considers the matter of first importance in carrying out efforts to enforce the Immigration Act. The case arose under Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924 which classifies among non-immigrants an alien visiting the United States, "temporarily for business or pleasure." The bureau ruled that this did not include aliens commuting to work in American cities from Canada or Mexico. It was upheld by the federal district court of the western New York district, but the decision was reversed on appeal to the Federal Circuit Court. The latter court held that General Order No. 86 of the Immigration Bureau, ruling on this issue, was invalid. The government filed a petition of certiorari with the Supreme Court, but the latter denied the writ.

Believing the case of great importance the Labor Department appealed to the Attorney-General to reopen the case. The announced decision means that the Attorney-General feels the department's case is a good one, and that it will be pressed. Action before Nov. 2 will be taken, it is stated.

World Society of Authors in Session

Organization Founded by Victor Hugo Marks Its Jubilee in Belgrade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The International Literary and Artistic Society has held its jubilee congress at Belgrade, 50 years having passed since its foundation. Representatives of a number of foreign states attended. The aim of the society, which owes its initiative to the poet, Victor Hugo, is to propagate in all countries the widest protection for literary and artistic works.

The projected Jugoslav law for the protection of authors' rights has already been submitted to Parliament and, as soon as passed, Jugoslavia will join the international convention for the protection of authors' rights concluded at Berne in 1886.

The president of the Jugoslav Literary Association, the dramatist, Branislav Nusitch, declared:

"The protection of authors' rights affords protection in two directions. In the first in the export of Jugoslav literary works abroad, and in this respect we shall not feel much effect, since our young literature is not yet in great demand on the literary market. The other is the protection of authors' rights here. Hitherto authors have been unprotected from the misuse of their works, and they will therefore feel beneficial effects from protection. In the future, translations will have to be authorized by the author. In any case, protection will bring about a selection of the literature translated."

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EARLY GAINS ARE REDUCED MATERIALLY

Oils Attract More Attention—Closing Tone Is Irregular

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Marking up of the call money rate from 6½ to 7½ per cent, coincident with the calling of upward of $30,000,000 in loans, checked a brisk rally in today's stock market.

Early gains of 1 to 9 points in a wide assortment of oils, motors, public utilities and foods were cut down, and a number of recent strong spots in the metal, merchandising and specialty shares were carried 1 to 7 points below yesterday's final quotations.

The rise in call money rates was generally regarded as temporary, although it brought about a sympathetic strengthening in the rates on short-term time loans.

Wall Street bankers generally are of the opinion that the peak of the fall commercial demands has been passed. Announcement was made of the engagement of $2,000,000 in gold at London for export to New York, bringing the total on the current movement to around $12,000,000.

The bulk of the day's business news was favorable. Directors of the Gulf States Steel Company resumed dividends on the common stock, which had been suspended since July, 1927, and the new stock of the Consolidated Gas Company was placed on a $3 annual dividend basis, equivalent to $6 on the old stock, which previously paid $5. The Westinghouse Electric, Motor Products, Motor Wheel and Republic Steel Companies reported third quarter earnings substantially in excess of those in the corresponding period last year.

Oil shares again attracted a large speculative following. Reports that Cutten interests were large buyers of Sinclair were confirmed by the announcement that Mr. Cutten and his associates had purchased a large block of treasury stock, and that Mr. Cutten would be elected to the board at the next meeting. Sinclair common crossed 37 to a new high, and then fell back below 36 on realizing. Phillips, Skelly, Atlantic Refining, Independent Oil & Gas, Midcontinent, Sun and Superior Oils all moved into new high ground.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol attained a new high record at 138 and then fell back on realizing following the announcement of an additional stock offering with valuable rights to shareholders. Western Union extended its gain to 8 points, American Bank Note to 7, Motor Products to 5, and Gotham Silk Hosiery, Mohawk Carpet, Sears Roebuck, General Ice Cream and Radio were among the score or more issues to sell 3 to 4 points above yesterday's final quotations.

National Bellas Hess dropped 7 points, National Tea 5½, Greene Cananea 4½, and A. M. Byers, International Nickel, Johns Manville, Eastman Kodak and Coty yielded 3 to 4 points.

The closing was irregular. Relying on such stalwarts as General Motors and Radio which went to 224 and 228½ respectively, the high prices of the day, constructive interests managed to stage a lively rally despite a further advance in call money to 8 per cent. Some of the high priced stocks went up rapidly, R. H. Macy reaching 160, American Bank Note 141¾, American Express 350, du Pont 438. Sinclair came up above 37 again before renewed selling began to make an impression in stocks in the final dealings. Sales approximated 4,500,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85.

The bond market was active and strong in early trading today. Transactions covered a wide variety of issues, with convertibles reflecting rising stock prices. Time money was in supply.

Coppers were quiet, although Andes 7s gained a point. Phillips Petroleum 5¼s attracted most buying in the oil group. Rails showed new activity, with Chicago & Alton 3½s advancing more than 4 points.

Italian industrials led the upswing in the foreign list, Fiat 7s with warrants establishing a new peak at 138, up 2 points. A similar gain was made by Montecatini 7s.

Public offering was made today of $1,000,000 Waterbury Gas Light Co. 4½ per cent first mortgage gold bonds and $2,700,000 Hungarian-Italian Bank 7½ per cent mortgage bonds. Holders of Anaconda Copper Mining Co. 15-year 7 per cent convertible debentures have been notified that a third $10,000,000 principal amount of these bonds have been presented for conversion into common stock at $59 a share, and that the next $10,000,000 may be converted at $62.

COTTON PRICES RISE, THEN REACT

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The report of the Census Bureau showing 8,147,301 bales ginned prior to Oct. 18, was followed by advances of about 14 to 23 points in the cotton market early today, but the figures were only slightly under expectations, and the advance was checked by near month liquidation.

This subsided after trading in October contracts ended at noon, and late forenoon declines were followed by a comparatively quiet and steady market. Mid-afternoon prices showed rallies of about 10 points from the lowest and within a point or two of yesterday's closing quotations.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1928	1927
Sept. gross	$10,635,132	$10,126,483
Net op inc	3,606,663	3,343,502
9 mos gross	72,288,946	67,301,721
Net op inc	15,064,291	12,553,136

LEHIGH VALLEY

Sept. gross	$6,332,122	$6,690,730
Net op inc	1,322,379	1,163,273
9 mos gross	52,383,019	56,302,016
Net op inc	8,200,960	7,608,444

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY

	1928	1927
Sept. gross	$4,969,298	$5,222,147
Net oper inc	910,282	1,094,173
9 months gross	42,629,447	44,431,959
Net oper inc	6,884,765	7,954,929

AIR REDUCTION PROFIT

Air Reduction Company, Inc., for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1928, reports profit of $924,931 after depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $874,294 in the preceding quarter and $621,657 in the third quarter of 1927. Profit for nine months was $2,528,166, before federal taxes, compared with $2,004,212 in the nine months of 1927. The company has outstanding 683,873 no-par shares.

COTTON GINNINGS GAIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Oct. 18 totaled 8,147,301 bales, including 306,678 round bales counted as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 8,117,625 bales, including 252,242 round bales to that date in 1927, and 8,727,709 and 259,529 in 1926, the Census Bureau announced today.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Oct. 25—The Bank of England made no change in its rediscount rate of 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 3 p. m. (Not Closing)

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 25	Last Oct. 24
500	Abitibi	43¼	42⅛	42⅛	43¾
1000	Abitibi pf	87¾	86	86⅝	86½
3100	Ab & Straus	113	108¾	112	107
500	Ab & St rts	2½	1⅝	2⅜	..
1600	Adams Ex	340	329¾	330	355
1000	Adv-Ru	56¾	55½	56¾	55
200	Adv-Ru pf	63	63	63	63½
3700	Ahumada	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3½
2500	Air Reduc	83⅞	80⅝	81¾	84⅛
600	Ajax Rub	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞
4800	Alaska Jun	9⅛	8⅝	8	9¼
2600	Allied Ch	235⅞	230	230	235
4700	Am Can	110¼	107¾	108	109¼
400	Am Car & F	91¼	90⅞	90⅞	91⅞
100	Am Car pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
100	Am Chain pf	83	83	83	..
600	Am Chicle	93½	92⅝	92⅝	93
400	Am Ex	250	250	250	240
2000	Am&FPw	50⅝	49	49	49¼
700	Am&FP 7%	96	96	96	96
700	Am Ice	40⅛	39¾	40	39⅞
3000	Am Int Crp	126	123¼	123¼	125½
400	Am La Fr	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
1600	Am Linseed	130	127	130	126⅞
700	Am Loco	90¼	90	90	90
1600	Am Loco pf	110	107	110	106
600	Am Metals	51⅞	51	51¾	51½
600	Am Met 6%	112	112	112	..
400	Am Piano	14	13⅜	13⅜	13
1000	Am Pw&Lt	84¾	84¾	84¾	83⅞
100	Am P&L 6%	102	102	102	102
1000	Am Radiat	159⅞	157½	157½	158¾
600	Allis-Chal	133	131¼	131¼	134¾
200	Amal Lea	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
8000	Amerada	33⅝	32½	33	32
3000	Am Bk Note	141¾	135	141	131¾
100	Am Beet pf	58	58	58	..
400	Am Bosch	37½	36¾	36¾	37
400	Am Brake	42	41¾	42	42
100	Am Brak pf	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
2800	Am Br Bov	14⅞	14	14¾	13⅞
100	Am Ry Ex	120½	120½	120½	120
4600	Am Republic	76⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74⅝
1400	Am S Razor	70	69⅛	69⅞	69½
1000	Am Seating	29	28½	28½	29
1200	Am Smelt	267½	267	267½	265½
100	AmSmelt pf	137	137	137	..
1100	AmStlFnd	56½	54⅛	55½	56
600	Am Sugar	76½	74¾	75½	75½
100	Am Sug pf	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	105⅝
1800	Am T&T	179⅞	179	179½	179⅝
700	Am Type	131	131	131	131
400	Am WWrks	60½	60	60⅛	60
800	Am Wool	19½	19	19	19
3200	Am Wool pf	48¾	46⅛	47½	45⅞
100	Am Wr pf ct	48½	48½	48½	50¾
1600	Am Zinc	46½	43	43	48
1000	Am Zinc pf	105	101	101	106
8600	Andes	38⅝	38⅜	38½	..
7600	Anaconda	89⅝	87⅛	87½	89⅜
4000	Arch Dan	96	95	95¾	94¼
2100	Arm Ill A	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
3600	Arm Ill B	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾
1200	Arnold Cons	40⅞	40⅛	40⅜	40⅝
800	Art Metals	30⅞	29⅜	29⅜	30⅞
200	Asso DG 1pf	101	101	101	..
1700	Atchison	194	192⅞	192¾	192¾
500	Atchison pf	104	104	104	..
400	Atl Coast L	165	163½	163½	163½
1600	Atl G&WI	51⅜	48⅞	48⅞	49½
1600	Atl G&WI pf	58⅞	57	57¾	56⅞
1600	AtlG&WI pf	58⅞	57	57⅞	56⅞
21600	Atl Refin	238⅜	231½	232	231½
20800	Atl Ref n	63¼	57⅝	57⅝	..
100	Atlas Powd	90	90	90	83½
100	Atlas Tack	11½	11½	11½	11½
100	Auto Sales	11	11	11	11¼
400	Auto Sale pf	34¼	34	34¼	34½
3600	Balt & O	114	113	113⅝	113⅜
400	Barker Bros	29½	29½	29½	29½
100	Barker pf	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	96
7800	Barnsdall A	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	44
3900	Beacon Oil	22½	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
300	Beechnut	77½	77½	77½	77½
1300	Belding H	15¼	14⅞	15	15¼
600	Best & Co	92½	91⅝	91⅞	92¼
4800	Beth Steel	68¾	67½	67½	68⅜
400	Beth Stl pf	120⅛	120	120⅛	119⅞
400	Bloom'dale	44½	43	43	44
400	Bon Ami	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	75
100	Booth Fish	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
500	Borden	165½	163	163	164¼
18900	Briggs	55½	52½	53⅜	55
200	Brit Stl 2 pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
4000	Brockway	73⅝	72¼	72½	73⅜
100	Brockway pf	146	146	146	..
300	Br Man Tr	87½	87	87¼	89¼
500	Brown Shoe	48	47¾	48	47¾
9700	Bruns Balke	55¼	52	53¼	54⅝
4100	Brunt H rts	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
1800	Bruns Term	41⅜	40½	40½	40½
1100	Bucyrus	34⅞	34⅜	34½	34½
800	Bucy cv pf	43½	43¼	43½	43⅛
4000	Burns Br A	126⅝	126⅛	126⅝	126⅛
100	Burns Br B	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	..
200	Burroughs	171½	171	171	171
5400	Bush Term	72½	69	69	70¾
37900	Butte Cop	10½	9⅜	10½	9⅜
24000	Butte & Sup	13¾	11⅞	13¾	11⅞
600	Butterick	43⅛	43	43⅛	43
500	By Prod Co	89¾	88½	89¾	88½
4600	Byers	158	144¾	156¾	159
700	Cal Pack	76¼	75½	75¾	75⅞
600	Callahan	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
6200	Cal & Ariz	119⅞	117¼	118	120
13500	Cal & Hecla	44⅞	43⅛	43⅞	44⅛
1100	Cannon Mills	47¾	47	47	47⅞
400	Canada Dry	78⅛	77¾	78	78
9300	Can Pac	219¼	217¼	217½	217⅞
4000	Cen Alloy	40⅞	40	40⅝	40¾
3700	Century Rib	22⅞	21¼	21¼	22⅜
20900	Cerro de P	106½	103	104	106
1500	Cert-Teed	34⅜	33	33	35
5200	Chand-Clev	18⅛	17½	17½	18
4500	Chand-Cl pf	27	26	26	26¾
1100	Ches Corp	68	67⅝	67⅝	68
300	Ches & Ohio	186⅝	186	186	187
1100	Chi&Alton	11¼	10¾	10¾	10⅝
1900	Chi&Alt pf	17	16½	16⅝	16¾
700	Chi Gt Wst	13½	13⅜	13½	13
1500	Chi Gt W pf	33½	32⅝	33	32¾
1200	ChiM&SP	34⅜	34	34¼	34
2200	ChiM@SP pf	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	49⅞
6600	Chi&NW	87⅜	86⅜	86¾	86½
100	Chi Pneu	126¼	126¼	126¼	..
2800	Chi RI	136¼	134½	134½	135⅞
400	Chick Cot O	51	50¼	51	51
1300	Childs	53⅜	51½	51½	53¼
14800	Chile Cop	60	58⅝	58⅞	59¼
57100	Chrysler	135¾	132¼	132½	133½
1300	City Stor B	105	103	103	105
400	Cluett Pbdy	75	75	75	74½
1000	Coca Cola	176¾	175	175	176¼
1600	Collins & A	62⅜	61½	61½	62⅞
1100	Colo F&I	67	65½	66½	67¼
200	Colo South	111	110	110	111
2500	Col Gas	125⅝	125	125¼	126¾
100	Col Gas pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
400	Col Carbon	93½	93	93½	94⅝
700	Col Carb rts	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
19300	Com Cred	46¾	43⅛	45	43¼
500	Com Inv Tr	126⅝	125	125¾	127¼
600	Com I 6½%	97½	96½	97½	..
300	ComInv war	22⅞	22	22⅛	22⅞
400	Com Sol	220	220	220	223½
900	Comwlth Pw	84¾	83	83	84⅞
7100	Congoleum	25⅜	24⅞	25	25¼
300	Conley T st	1½	1½	1½	1¼
1300	Con Film pf	26⅞	26	26	26
27500	Con Gas	81⅜	79½	79½	80
2300	Con Gas pf	99⅞	99½	99½	99⅝
900	Con Ry C pf	74	73½	73½	74
6600	Con Textile	4½	4⅛	4½	4¼
700	Container A	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23⅞
500	Container B	11½	11¼	11½	11½
5000	Cont Bak A	41	39½	40¼	40⅞
41400	Cont Bak B	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
1900	Cont Bk pf	85⅜	85	85½	85
8600	Cont Can	119⅞	118¼	118¼	117½
1000	Cont Ins	90⅞	89⅝	89⅝	90
3900	Cont Motors	15¼	15	15	15¼
1900	Corn Prd	85¼	84	84	84¼
100	Coty	276	276	276	281¼
900	Crucible	80¼	79¾	79¾	80¼
400	Cuba Cane	4⅝	4	4⅝	4¾
500	Cuba C pf	15	15	15	14⅝
1100	Cuba Co	20½	20	20½	20¼
100	Cub Am S	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼
1400	Cudahy	67¾	67¼	67¼	67½
10200	Curtiss rts	7⅜	6⅛	7⅜	..
3600	Curtiss	138¼	133	138	134½
200	Cutler	60⅝	60	60⅝	..
2600	Davison	62½	61⅝	61⅝	62⅝
700	Debenham	42½	42	42½	41¾
400	Del & Hud	187	186¼	187	186¼
400	Del Lac&W	129	128¾	128¾	129¼
200	Denv RG pf	56⅝	55	56⅝	..
300	DetEd rts	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
400	Det Edison	193	192	193	193
400	Devoe&R A	52¼	52	52	52¼
1300	Dome Mines	8¾	8½	8⅝	9
400	Du So Shore	4	4	4	..
100	Du So Sh pf	6½	6½	6½	..
1100	Dupont	439	431	438	431
100	Durham H	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¼
1700	East Kodak	186¾	183¼	183¾	188
2300	Eaton Axle	60⅜	60¼	60¼	60¼
300	Eitingon	36	35¼	35¼	35¾
100	Eitingon pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
6700	Elec Auto L	115⅜	113½	113½	115⅝
3500	Elec Boat	12¼	11	11⅜	12
1900	Elec P&L	37¼	36⅜	36⅞	37⅝
2300	Elec Sto Bat	89⅜	88⅜	89⅜	88½
300	End John	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
200	End Jhn pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	..
4600	Eng PS	45⅜	44¼	44⅞	45
300	Eng PS pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	92¼
1100	Equit Bldg	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
20	Equit Trust	456	456	456	..
19800	Erie	57	56	57	55¼
700	Erie 1pf	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	56¼
500	Erie 2pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
1600	Eureka Vac	63¼	62⅛	62¼	63½
100	Ex Buffet	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
4500	Fairb Morse	47⅜	44	44	44¾
2100	Fed Motor T	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1200	Fidelity Ins	96¾	95¼	95¼	95¾
3300	First Nat St	54¼	52¾	53¼	53
8800	Fisk Rubber	12⅛	11¼	11¾	11½
500	Fisk Rub 1pf	61⅜	59	61⅜	..
300	Fisk 1 pf cv	61⅜	60	61⅜	..
3800	Fleischm'nn	84⅝	83¼	83¼	84¼
100	Foundation	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
6800	Fox A	100⅝	98	98¼	100⅜
800	Florsheim	50¼	50	50	50
3700	Freeport Tx	46½	45	45	45½
100	Fuller pr pf	106	106	106	..
1000	Gabriel A	24¼	23½	23¾	24⅜
800	Gardner M	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
12000	Gen Am rts	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3½
1000	Gen Am Tk	84	83	84	83
2900	Gen Asphalt	74½	73	73	73⅜
100	Gen Asph pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116
2700	Gen Cable	39	36⅜	37	36¼
4200	Gen Cable A	80¾	79	79¼	80
13100	Gen Elec	172¼	169½	169½	170
800	Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11	11
500	Gen G&E A	56¼	56	56	56¼
100	Gen G&E B	105	105	105	..
19800	Gen Ice Cr	103¼	99	100	99⅝
162300	Gen Motors	224⅛	220¼	220⅝	222
100	Gen Mot 7%	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	125
100	Gen O Ad A	51	51	51	52½
600	Gen O Ad ct	34½	34	34½	..
2400	Gen Ry Sig	105⅜	104	105	106
1600	Gen Refrac	72½	71⅛	72	72⅜
3300	Gillette	119	118¼	119	118⅞
14300	Gimbel Br	55⅛	52½	53	54
400	Gimbel jf	94⅜	93⅞	94⅜	93¼
2400	Glidden	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	28
9700	Gold Dust	107¼	105	105	104⅝
1300	Goodrich	83⅜	82½	82⅞	83⅞
6700	Goodyear	88½	85	85½	88⅞
100	Goodyear 1pf	100	100	100	100
8100	Gotham Hos	83⅞	79¼	72	78¾
5300	Gotham nv	83	79¼	82½	78
300	Gotham pf	115	114	115	104
4500	Grassell	87⅜	85⅛	86⅞	85⅞
22100	Graham-P	47	42	42½	46¾
500	Graham-P pf	43⅜	43½	43¾	44
5600	Granby	75⅜	74	74¾	74¾
700	Grant	119¾	118½	118½	118
2600	Grant rts	3	3	3	3
300	Grand Stores	89⅜	89	89	90⅛
1800	Grand Union	38	37	37¾	38½
700	Grand Un pf	59¼	57¾	57¾	58¼
600	Grt Nor pf	101¾	101½	101½	101¾
300	Grt No pf ct	99	99	99	99
11100	Grt Nor Ore	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	29½
900	Grt W Sug	32½	32⅜	32½	32⅜
29600	Greene-Can	142⅞	137	137¼	143
300	Guan Sug	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Gulf Mobile	46	46	46	47
100	Gulf Mo pf	99	99	99	..
2500	Gulf Steel	71¼	69½	70	69¼
1900	Hartman B	23	22½	22½	22⅝
1500	Havana El	10½	9	10½	8¾
1400	Hershey Ch	57½	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
100	*Hershey pf	78½	78½	78½	79⅞
100	Hollander	26	26	26	25
400	Homestake	78¾	77½	78¾	76⅞
900	Houston Oil	142	139	139½	140
2800	Howe So	67⅝	66	66	68
1500	Hud Man	54	53¾	53¾	53¾
900	Hud Man pf	86⅝	85⅛	86½	..
9800	Holland F	98⅛	97⅛	97¾	..
13100	Hulson Mot	84	82⅝	82¾	83⅜
5400	Hupp Mot	74	73¼	73½	74
200	Ill Central	139	139	139	139
36900	Ind Oil & G	34¼	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝
500	Indian Mot	24⅞	24	24	24
4400	Indian Ren	33¼	32	32¼	32⅝
1400	Indian Re ct	29½	29¼	29¾	29½
3800	Inland St	72⅞	71⅜	71⅜	71¾
8100	Inspiration	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	31¼
1400	Interboro R	42⅜	40⅝	40⅝	42¾
400	Intercn Rub	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
200	Int Agri	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14½
2300	Int Business	150½	147¼	147½	149
10900	Int Cement	75⅞	74¼	74¼	74⅞
51600	Int Comb	69⅝	67	68⅞	66⅞
900	Int Harv	32¾	30	30	31¾
800	Int Harv pf	142	142	142	141¾
300	Int St DS pf	131	130⅛	130⅛	..
2900	Int Mtch pf	104⅛	103	103⅛	104¼
300	Int M Mar	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
600	Int MMar pf	38	37½	37½	37⅜
2900	Int Sta DS	67	64⅛	64⅛	..
49100	Int Nickel	177¼	171	174	175⅝
400	Int Paper	61⅜	61¾	61¾	64⅝
200	Int Silver	152	152	152	152
3400	Int Tel & T	181⅜	180⅛	180⅛	180¼
100	Intertype	26	26	26	..
2600	Int Print	50¼	49⅛	50¼	49
4100	Jewel Tea	160	156	159	159
13600	Johns Man	172½	167	168	172⅛
41100	Jordan Mot	16⅞	15⅛	16	14⅞
13100	Kan City So	72⅞	70	70	71¾
500	Kan C So pf	70½	70¼	70¼	69
14100	Kayser	71⅞	70¼	71¾	70¾
200	Kaufmann	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
17400	Keith Albee	34⅜	32⅞	33	34
2900	Keith Al pf	104⅝	100½	100½	104½
56100	Kelly Spring	23	21½	22	21½
300	Kelly Sp 6%	82¼	81⅞	82¼	..
100	Kelly Sp 8%	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84
3800	Kelsey Wh	52⅜	50½	50⅝	52¼
12900	Kelvinator	12½	11	12⅝	11⅛
41900	Kelly S rts	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
23600	Kennecott	117⅝	116¼	116¼	117¼
300	Kinney	53	52¾	53	53
14900	Kolster	74⅞	72¼	74¼	71⅛
8400	Kraft Chees	62	60¾	61⅞	62⅛
600	Kresge	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	79⅛
200	Ksge DS	20⅛	20	20	20
100	Kress Co	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110½
5400	Kroger	127½	125¼	126⅝	126⅞
34100	Kreuger	38⅜	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛
1900	Kelly S N	22½	22	22½	..
1600	Lago Oil	34½	33⅞	34⅜	34
200	Lehigh PC	49	48⅛	48⅛	47½
5800	Life Savers	37¼	36	37¼	37
600	Liquid Car	78¼	77	77	78½
13800	Loews Inc	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛
8400	Loft Inc	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
100	Long Bell A	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31
1500	Loose-W	74⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72¾
13400	Lou Oil Ref	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
1600	Lou G&E A	37	36⅞	36⅞	37
300	Louis & N	142	142	142	..
8400	Ludlum Stl	85⅝	82	83½	84¼
100	McCall	72	72	72	..
200	McCrory B	102⅝	102½	102½	102½
2800	McKeesport	69¾	67⅞	68	69⅛
4900	Mack Tr	94½	92¾	92⅞	93½
100	Mackay 4%	86	86	86	85½
12100	Macy	170	154	168	154½
1000	Madison Sq	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞
1700	Magma Cop	61⅝	59⅝	60⅞	62½
4700	Mallinson	35⅞	35⅜	35½	35⅜
800	Man El Sup	32	31½	31½	32
600	Man Shirt	35½	35¼	35¼	35¾
7100	Maracaibo	21⅜	19⅞	20⅜	21¼
6400	Marland Oil	42½	41	42½	40⅞
3100	Marlin Rock	77½	76	77½	75⅞
100	Mart-Parry	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
4800	Math Alkali	167	163½	163½	166
1900	May Dpt St	86⅞	86	86	86⅛
1500	Maytag	25½	25¼	25⅜	25
1800	Maytag pf	47½	47	47	47
400	Met-Gld pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
7500	Mex Seabd	37¾	36	36⅛	37¾
8100	Miami Cop	26½	26	26	26¼
49600	Mid Cont	38⅝	37⅜	38	37⅞
5900	Mid States	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
1200	Middle St ct	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4½
100	Miller Rub	22	22	22	22
400	Min & StL	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
100	Min&SSM	43	43	43	43⅞
21400	Mo K&T	47⅝	45	45⅞	45⅝
600	Mo KH pf	104⅜	103¼	104¼	103⅞
7100	Mo Pac	72½	71¼	71¼	71½
[illegible]	Mo Pac pf	126	122⅞	123¾	124⅝
4100	Mohawk	43½	41	42⅛	40⅝
5000	Mont Ward	335	330	333¼	332
22000	Moon Mot	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	6½
6400	Mother Lode	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	Motion Pic	10⅛	10	10	..
4000	Motometer A	20⅞	19¾	20¼	21
1200	Motor Prod	172	168	170	167
2900	Mot Wheel	39½	38¼	38½	38½
200	Mullins Bdy	92	91½	92	92
5300	Murry Bdy	116	112½	114¾	115⅞
9100	Nash Mot	94⅞	93⅛	93⅛	94⅝
4300	Nat Acme	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	21¾
3800	Nat Bell H	149⅞	140⅛	140⅛	150
1400	Nat Bisc	169	167½	167½	..
6800	Nat Cash R	97	95¼	95¼	95½
10100	Nat Dairy	115⅞	113½	113¾	115
7000	Nat Dpt St	32⅛	30	30½	29⅞
1000	Nat Distil	41	40½	40½	40½
100	Nat Dist pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
800	Nat Enam	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	45
11000	Nat P&L	39¼	38¼	38⅜	39
1500	Nat Radiat	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
500	NRyMx 2pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
2000	Nat Supply	117	115	115	117½
300	Nat Tea	344½	342	342	350
54800	Nev Cons	33⅞	32⅜	32¾	32½
200	NY Air Br	42¼	42	42¼	41½
8000	NY Central	175⅝	175	175¼	173¾
100	NY C&StL	126¼	126¼	126¼	127½
600	NY C&SL pf	108¼	107¾	108¼	107¾
100	NY Dock	50½	50½	50½	51½
3400	NY NH&T	64⅞	64⅛	64½	64¼
100	NY NH 7%	112½	112½	112½	112¼
900	NY Ont@W	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26⅝
700	Nor & W	182	181⅛	181¼	181¾
5000	No Am	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜	74
500	No Am pf	53	53	53	53⅜
1400	No Pac	101⅞	100½	101⅜	101
1200	Oilwell	30⅜	29½	29½	30¼
600	Omnibus	11	11	11	11
500	Oppenheim	81⅜	81	81	81
200	Otis Elev	235¾	235¼	235¼	236½
4800	Otis Steel	32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	32⅛
100	Otis Stl ppf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
300	Owens Bot	84	83½	83½	84
300	Pac Coast	28⅛	28	28	28¼
1000	Pac Gas	49½	49⅛	49½	49½
300	Pac Lighting	76	76	76	..
3000	Pac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16000	Packard M	97⅞	95¼	95⅝	96¼
7000	Pan-Am Pet	51⅞	50⅜	51⅛	50½
58000	Pan-Am B	53⅞	52⅜	53	52¼
500	Pan-Am WB	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
11500	Panhandle	17⅜	15¾	16⅛	15¼
14400	Paramount	51	50¼	50¼	50⅛
4900	Park & Tilf	92½	91⅝	92⅛	91
1000	Park Utah	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2400	Pathe Exch	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6½
200	Pathe Ex A	26	26	26	26
1500	Patino M	35	34¼	34¼	35
1000	Peerless Mot	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
100	Penick & F	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38⅜
1900	Penn Dix C	17¾	17⅛	17¾	17
2900	Penn RR	65¼	64⅞	65	64⅞
200	Peoples Gas	185½	185½	185½	185
200	Peoria & E	30½	30½	30½	..
100	Pere Marq	132	132	132	130
300	Phil Read	32	31	31	32
14200	Phillips Pet	45⅝	44½	45⅛	44⅝
100	Phoenix H	21	21	21	..
1500	Pierce Oil	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
2300	Pierce O pf	41⅞	39	40½	39
11800	Pierce Pet	6	5⅝	5⅞	5¼
13900	Pillsbury	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	48½
1600	Pillsbury pf	126	124	126	122
200	Pitts Coal	49½	49½	49½	49½
100	Pitts C pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86
200	Pitts Stl pf	90	90	90	90
200	Pitts WV	154½	154¼	154¼	155⅞
1000	Postal Tel	103⅝	102½	103	102⅞
800	Postum C	68¼	68	68	68¼
1000	Press Steel	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¼
5400	Prod & Ref	25⅝	25	25	24⅝
1400	Pub Serv	66¼	64¾	64⅝	65⅜
300	Pub Ser 6%	106	103	106	106¼
6100	Pullman	82⅞	80	80	82¼
800	Punta Sug	21	21	21	20⅞
25500	Pure Oil	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	26¼
2100	Purity Bk A	130⅞	129⅞	120⅞	120⅝
13400	Radio	228⅝	222½	224¼	221¼
300	Reading	103⅞	102½	103⅞	103
1300	Real Silk H	48½	48	48	47⅛
2900	Rem Rand	26½	26	26	26
14400	Reo Motors	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	30¼
1300	Repub Stl	82½	80⅛	80⅛	82⅜
600	Reynolds S	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	11
2400	Richfield Oil	49	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞
500	Robert Reis	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Rossia Ins	222	215	215	220
200	Royal Dutch	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	63¼
200	Rhine West	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	51½
300	St Joseph	46½	46	46	46⅛
200	StL&SF	118⅜	118	118	118⅛
100	StL&SF pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96½
3600	StL SW	122⅝	118⅜	121	121
1100	Savage A	38	37	37	37¾
400	Seabd AL	17½	17¼	17¼	18
200	Seabd AL pf	21½	21½	21½	21½
400	Seagrave	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
11200	Sears Roe	156⅞	153⅞	156	153⅝
10200	Seneca op	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
100	Shattuck	135	135	135	133¾
21400	Shell Union	30½	29¾	29⅞	29¾
1400	Shubert Th	67⅜	66	67⅛	65⅝
72000	Simmons	91⅞	90	90½	92
1300	Simms Pet	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24⅜
311200	Sinclair	37⅛	35⅝	37	35⅝
100	Sinclair pf	109	109	109	109
10100	Skelly Oil	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	38¼
100	Sloss Sh pf	104½	104½	104½	..
200	Snider	14	14	14	14
200	So Calif Ed	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
500	So PR Sug	39⅞	39½	39½	39⅛
200	So Dairies B	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1000	So Pacific	122⅛	122	122	122⅜
1600	So Railway	145¼	144	145¼	144⅝
10400	Spong Ch	50⅜	49½	50½	49⅜
400	Spicer Co	41⅛	40½	40½	41⅛
1100	Spiegel M S	79	78⅜	78⅜	79
6200	Sta Gas	72⅞	70½	72½	70⅝
100	Sta Gas pf	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
400	Sta Mill	113⅜	113½	113⅜	112½
7300	Sta Oil Cal	63½	62¾	62⅜	63
11900	Sta Oil NJ	47	46⅜	46⅞	46⅝
10800	Sta Oil NY	36¾	36	36⅛	36
300	Sta Pl Glass	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
300	Sta Sanitary	37½	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
4000	Stanley	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	57
12700	St-Warner	112	107½	107½	110½
200	Stromberg	58	58	58	58⅞
9700	Studebaker	80	79⅜	79⅝	80
4100	Su Oil	65⅛	60⅛	63½	60
83500	Super Oil	12	11½	11⅝	11½
300	Super Steel	35½	35⅛	35½	34½
600	Sweets Co	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	19
100	Symngton A	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	11¾
3700	Tenn Cop	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16½
18700	Tex Corp	68⅞	68⅛	68⅝	68½
7900	Tex Gulf S	73	72⅛	72⅛	72⅜
19500	Tex&P Coal	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
9400	Tex&Pac LT	24⅞	24	24	24½
500	The Fair	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	40
100	Thompson	63½	63½	63½	..
300	Tidewater	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32¾
300	Tidewatr pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
9400	Tidewat As	23⅝	22⅞	23	23
100	Tidewat A pf	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	88½
4900	Timken	144⅜	141½	141½	143½
16100	Trans Oil	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
1700	Trico	40	39½	39½	40
200	Twin City	36¼	35½	36¼	35¼
1400	Underwood	73⅜	72	72	73⅜
100	Un Bag & P	38	38	38	38
39300	Un Carbon	202	198	198	200
3700	Un Oil Cal	54⅜	53	53	54
4900	Un Pacific	204½	202	202	202½
100	Un Pac pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83⅛
100	Un Tk Car	120	120	120	120
800	Uni El Coal	62¼	61	61⅞	61
900	Uni Fruit	142½	141½	140½	141¼
100	Uni Paperbd	18½	18½	18½	..
200	US CIP ct	260	260	260	..
6500	US Dist	19¾	18½	18⅞	19¼
400	US Dist pf	83	82	82	83½
200	US Hoffman	51	51	51	..
19000	US Ind Alco	138	132½	132½	135
1700	US Leather	33¾	33	33¾	33½
500	US Lea A	56⅞	56½	56⅝	57
100	US Lea ppf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..
800	US Realty	79¾	78⅞	79	79
2700	US Rubber	40¼	40	40¼	41½
100	US Rub 1 pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	69¾
2500	US Smelt	57½	55¾	55⅜	57
400	US Smelt pf	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	53½
37600	US Steel	164	162¼	162¼	163½
5200	Univ Pipe	25⅜	23⅜	24⅜	25
1200	Util P&Lt A	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	39½
15000	Vanadium	87	85	85⅛	85⅛
800	Van Raalte	37¼	37	37	38⅞
15900	Victor	141	136½	136¼	139
400	Victor pr pf	107	107	107	..
600	Va-C Chem	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
500	Va-C Ch 6%	49⅞	49	49	49⅞
1000	Vivaudou	16⅛	15¼	15¼	16
400	Wabash	78⅞	77¼	77¼	78½
100	Wab pt A	92	92	92	93
3600	Wa'dorf	24	23½	23½	23¾
1400	Walworth	23⅜	23	23	23
1100	Ward Pk B	18	17⅞	18	17⅝
200	Ward Bk pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	86
5900	Warner Bros	114⅞	112	113¼	113⅞
6600	Warner B A	115¾	112¾	114	115⅛
12300	Warner Quin	41⅜	41	41	41
500	Warren Br	145	143¾	145	..
5100	Warren F&P	34⅞	33⅛	33⅝	34¾
800	Weber & H	68½	67	67	68
400	Wn Dairy B	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	31
3600	Wn Md	44⅛	42⅜	42⅜	43⅛
200	Wn Pac	31	31	31	31
1200	Wn Pac pf	55⅞	54½	55⅛	55
19700	Wn Union	183¼	175	182½	174
2200	Westg A B	44⅞	44¼	44⅜	44⅛
2800	West El	109⅜	106½	108⅜	108
100	Weston In A	33½	33½	33½	..
3400	White Eag	30⅛	29½	29½	30
900	White Mot	37¼	37	37	37
6700	Whi Rock ct	47½	45⅞	47⅜	45
600	Whi Sew M	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
1900	Wilcox Oil	19¼	18⅛	18⅞	..
15400	Willys-Over	30	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
500	Wilson	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
600	Wilson A	26⅛	25½	25½	26
100	Wilson pf	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64½
4900	Woolworth	202	199⅛	199⅛	199⅜
600	Wor Pump	40⅞	39½	39½	41
200	Wor Pp A	59½	59	59½	58
100	Wor Pp B	48½	48½	48½	47½
2800	Wright Aer	168	164	167⅜	165
100	Wrigley	74	74	74	74
100	Yale & T	68	68	68	..
7900	Yel Truck	38½	37⅛	37½	37¼
100	Youngst'n	93¼	93¼	93¼	92⅜

MARLAND OIL EARNINGS

Marland Oil Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $569,367 after interest, depreciation, depletion, surrendered leases and reserves for intangible drilling costs, etc., equal to 24 cents a share on 2,317,233 no-par shares, compared with a net loss of $41,159 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $1,040,311 in the third quarter of 1927. Net loss for nine months ended Sept. 30 was $1,348,784 after above charges, compared with net loss of $2,967,119 in the first nine months of 1927.

UNITED RAILWAYS (BALTIMORE)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25—United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1928, reports net of $323,699 after depreciation, taxes, charges, etc., equivalent to 79 cents a share (par $50) on 409,224 shares, compared with $443,390, or $1.08 a share, in nine months of 1927. Gross was $12,044, 670, compared with $12,059,100.

WABASH RAILWAY INCOME

Wabash Railway reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $3,637,523 after taxes and charges, equal, after allowing for 5 per cent dividend requirements on the $69,333,050 preferred "A" and $2,462,141 preferred "B" stocks, to $1.42 a share on 666,978 common shares, compared with $2,741,285 or seven cents a common share in the first nine months of 1927.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET EARNINGS

Net profit of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 is equal, after dividends on 5½ per cent new preferred to $2.51 a share on 1,000,000 no-par common shares, compared with $2.24 a share in the preceding quarter after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred, which was called for payment July 1 and $1.30 a share on 987,606 common shares in the third quarter of 1927.

WALDORF EARNINGS LOWER

Waldorf System, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1928, net profit after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., of $141,511, equal, after preferred dividends, to 29 cents a share on the outstanding 441,610 shares of common stock. This compares with net of $209,865 a year ago, equal, after preferred dividends, to 44 cents a share on the common stock.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER

Net profit of the International Silver Company of Meriden, Conn., for the nine months ended Sept. 30 totaled $757,392, equal to $4.94 a share on 91,200 common shares compared with $982,631 or $10.95 on 60,801 shares in the first nine months of 1927.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT PROFIT

Commercial Credit Company consolidated report for the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1928, shows net income of $1,208,656 for capital stock after federal taxes. After deducting $339,962 preferred dividends, including those of affiliated companies, there remained $868,694 or $1.27 per share for its 680,000 shares no-par value common stock.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

First National Stores, Inc., of Somerville, Mass., stockholders have been called to a special meeting for Nov. 21 to vote on increasing capital stock to 1,000,000 shares from 600,000.

BIG NEW GROCERY CHAIN

Announcement is made of the incorporation of a $20,000,000 grocery chain store organization to be known as the Park & Tilford Retail Stores, Inc.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; oils again show marked strength.
Bonds: Firm; Chicago & Alton 3½s up 4 points.
Foreign exchanges: Firm; Japanese yens jump 57 points.
Cotton: Easy; southern selling.
Sugar: Steady.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; smaller receipts.
Corn: Higher; increased export trade.
Cattle: Strong to higher.
Hogs: Lower.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 25	Last Oct. 24
65	*Am Brick	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
10	Am Pneu	3	3	3	..
105	Am Pneu pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
550	Am T&T	180	178⅞	179½	179
10	Am Woolen	19	19	19	19
10	Am Wool pf	48	48	48	..
110	Amoskeag	18½	18¼	18½	18½
208	Anaconda	89⅝	87⅞	87⅞	89⅝
14700	Andes Pet	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3⅝
1415	Aero Util	38	38	38	38⅛
655	Arcadian	2½	2	2	1⅞
715	Ariz Com	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
20	Beacon Oil	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
37	Big Hart	96	95⅞	96	95
25	Bos El	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83
10	Bos El 2 pf	103	103	103	103½
20	Bos & Alb	185	182⅝	185	182½
100	Bk C Ital	72½	72½	72½	..
78	B&M	71	71	71	70
51	B&M A sta	78	78	78	78
11	B&M B sta	124	124	124	..
50	Brown pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94
120	Cal & Hecla	44⅞	43½	43½	44½
10	Con Sec	120	120	120	..
65	Cred All	170	162	165	157
1009	Cons A rts	15	15	15	..
1580	Cop Range	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23¾
180	Crown C&S	17½	17½	17½	17
100	East Mtg	2	2	2	2
155	East SS	101½	100½	100½	102
100	East SS pf	47	46¾	46¾	..
1585	E Butte	4⅞	4	4⅝	4⅝
5	E Mass pf	72	72	72	71
1790	Economy	18	16½	18	..
34	Edison Elec	272	272	272	270½
100	Eng Pub	45	44⅞	44⅞	45⅝
10	First Nat S	53¼	52⅝	53¼	55
10	Galv H pf	74	74	74	..
186	Gen Elec	172¼	170⅞	171	172½
115	Ger Cr&In	19	18⅝	18½	..
105	Gilchrist	34	32½	34	34
285	Gillette	119⅛	118⅞	119⅛	118⅝
140	Greif	43	43	43	43
160	Granby	75½	74⅛	74⅝	74¾
170	Georg pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
100	Hancock	3	3	3	3
100	Hathaway A	45½	45	45½	45
255	Hood Rub	26½	26½	26½	..
70	Island Crk	51	50	51	51
905	Isle Royale	25¼	24¾	25½	25¼
1700	Kewecnah	5¼	5	5¼	4¾
485	Kr & Toll	38¾	37½	38½	37⅞
150	Lake Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
130	La Salle	2½	2¼	2½	2½
7	Libby McN	11	11	11	11
50	Loew's Thea	12	12	12	12
45	Me Cent	65	65	65	64⅝
1155	Mass Util	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
120	Mass Gas pf	79	77⅞	78½	78
400	May Old Col	1	.99	1	1
490	Mohawk	51⅛	50½	50⅜	51
25	Nash	94	93½	93½	95
6	Nat Leather	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
240	Nat M&S	42¼	41½	42¼	42½
25	Nelson H	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25
300	New C'nelia	34¼	34	34¼	35½
250	NE Oil pf	2½	2½	2½	..
45	Nehi	25½	25½	25½	26
30	NE Tel	142	141½	142	142
62	NY NH & H	64¾	54	54⅜	65
25	Nipissing	3	3	3	3
7060	No Butte	5	4½	5	4¾
10	No Tex	15	15	15	..
50	Ojibway	2	2	2	..
48	Old Colony	135	134¼	134¼	..
25	Old Domin	15½	15½	15½	15
85	Pac Mills	32	30⅛	32	30
136	Penn RR	65¼	64⅞	65	64⅞
10	Pocahontas	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1110	Quincy rts	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
260	Quincy Min	43⅝	42½	43	43¼
25	Reece But	17	17	17	17
410	Ross Stores	27	26½	26½	25½
285	Ster Sec	33	32⅜	33	32⅜
135	St Mary Ld	34½	33⅝	34¼	34
100	St Law	76	76	76	..
100	Shannon	.40	.40	.40	.50
580	So Surety	39	38	38⅝	37½
224	Sull Mach	59	58	58	57½
20	Swift Inter	29½	29	29½	30
50	Swift & Co	132½	132½	132½	132
26	Torrington	69	69	69	69¼
100	Tower Mfg	3¼	3	3	3
300	Un Twist D	21	20½	21	21¾
250	Un El Coal	61½	60	61½	61½
69	Uni Fruit	142⅝	141⅜	141⅜	142
107	Uni Shoe	71	70½	71	70½
650	US Smelt	57½	57	57½	58⅛
20	US Smelt pf	53	53	53	53½
50	US & Brit	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77¼
2650	Utah Metals	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅞
25	Venez H	8	8	8	8
8	Vt Mass Ry	113	113	113	..
150	Waldorf	23½	23	23½	24
10	War Bros	143	142	143	143
178	Westeld	50½	48	50½	..
	BONDS				
$13000	Amos 6s	88	88	88	..
6000	Grat 6s	99½	99½	99½	..
5000	Hung It 7½s	99	99	99	..
3000	MasG 4½'31	98	98	98	..
1000	Miss Riv 5s	101½	101½	101½	93
1000	NE Tel 5s	100½	100½	100½	..
1000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
9000	Util 6½s	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
6000	White 7s	48	48	48	..

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	19.71	19.80	19.32	19.32	19.59
Jan.	19.71	19.32	19.29	19.30	19.54
Mar.	19.62	19.64	19.27	19.27	19.50
May	19.52	19.53	19.17	19.19	19.41
July	19.35	19.35	19.03	19.03	19.23

Spots 19.55, down 55 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.93	19.15	18.64	18.64	19.00
Dec.	19.05	19.18	18.74	18.74	19.02
Mar.	19.15	19.20	18.76	18.77	19.03

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	19.18	19.18	18.86	19.10	19.01
Dec	19.12	19.25	18.86	18.87	19.06
Jan	19.27	19.27	18.88	18.89	19.08

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	10.28	10.35	10.25	10.31	10.30
Dec	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.20	10.17
Jan.	10.13	10.25	10.11	10.19	10.15
March	10.12	10.24	10.10	10.18	10.14
May	10.11	10.23	10.10	10.17	10.13
July	10.05	10.15	10.04	10.12	10.07

Spots 10.60, down 5 points; tone at close steady. Sales (British) 5000; (American) 3600.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat				
May	1.20⅝	1.21⅛	1.20⅝	1.21⅛
Corn				
Dec	.80⅝	.81½	.80⅝	.81¼
Mar	.82½	.83	.82½	.82⅞
May	.85⅛	.85½	.85	.85⅝
Oats				
Dec	.43	.44¼	.43	.44⅛
Mar	.43⅞	.44	.43¾	.44
May	.44¾	.45	.44¾	.44⅝
Lard				
Dec	11.77	11.80	11.65	11.65
Jan	12.15	12.15	12.07	12.07

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1928	1927
Sept gross	$428,019	$320,837
Net	243,096	192,388
Sur aft chgs	218,380	167,219
9 mos' gross	3,283,152	3,148,210
Net	1,694,752	1,587,127
Sur aft chgs	1,477,609	1,346,995

MOTOR PRODUCTS CORP.

Net profit of Motor Products Corporation for nine months ended Sept. 30 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $13.52 a share on 130,406 no-par common shares. Net profit for September quarter is equal to $5.22 a common share.

ST. LOUIS BONDS AWARDED

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25—The issue of $10,000,000 St. Louis 4¼ per cent bonds was awarded to the National City Company Syndicate at 100.61.

PERUVIAN LOAN UNDERWRITTEN

LONDON, Oct. 25—The £2,000,000 6 per cent Peruvian bonds of 1961, which are to be issued at 91, have been underwritten.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
2	Adams Millis	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
1	Alabama Gt S Ry	150	150	150
1	Alls & Fisher	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
2	Aluminum Co Am	139	139	139
24	Am Cont Oilelds	.84	.80	.80
18	Am Cyan B	38½	38½	38¼
1	Am Dept Stores	19	19	19
	Am&Fgn P war	32½	32⅛	32½
1	Am Gas & El	177	177	177
†50	Am Mfg Co	39½	39½	39½
4	Am Maracaibo	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Am Nat Gas	17	17	17
11	Am Rolling Mills	99	98	99
6	Am Solv&C ptc pf	34¼	33⅛	33⅛
61	Acoustic	19⅛	18⅞	19
1	Allied Pk sta pf	4	4	4
1	Allied Pk pr pf	13	13	13
2	Agfa Ansco	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
14	Am States Sec A	13½	13	13⅜
1	Am States Sec B	13½	13½	13½
4	Am States Sec war	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
20	Am Superpow A	45⅝	45⅛	45½
8	Am Superpow B	46¼	45⅞	46¼
8	Anchor Post Fence	37½	37	37
1	Anglo-Am Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1	Anglo-AmOil non-v	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
42	Apponaug Co	70⅞	70	70⅝
8	Asso Dye & Print	31¾	31¼	31¼
5	Asso Gas & El	50	50	50
26	Atl Fruit & Sug	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2	Balaban & Katz ctf	83⅞	81½	81½
2	Bancitaly Corp	122⅝	121½	122⅝
58	Barnsdail deb rts	19⅝	19½	*19⅝
33	Anch Cop	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞
5	Anch Cop pf	114	112⅞	113⅞
2	Ariz Ceco	24	23	24
34	Aviation	31¼	30⅝	31¼
21	Blumenthal (S)	76	74½	76
1	Braz Lt & Trac	69	69	69
2	Brill B	10	9⅞	10
2	Brillo Mfg	31¼	30⅛	31¼
1	British Celanese	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	Bklyn City R R	35¼	35	35
1	BuffNiag&EPow	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1	BuffNiag&EPow A	42	42	42
2	BuffNiag&EPow pf	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
3	Bullard Mch&Tool	92	90	90
2	Camco vtc	13¾	13¾	13¾
38	Can Marc W'less	9⅜	9	9⅛
18	Carib Syn new	15	14¾	15
4	Celanese Cor Am n	60¼	60	60
†850	Celotex	73⅜	72	72
4	CentPubServA	36	36	36
258	Checker Cab new	62	55	55
23	CitiesServ new	70⅛	69⅞	70
1	CitiesServBkrsShrs	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1	Cities Serv pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Cohn.Hall&Marx	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
409	Columbia Graph	59	55⅞	58
39	ConsCopMin	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝
13	ConsDairyPrd nw	51	50⅛	50½
4	ConsFilmInd	15⅜	15½	15½
34	ConsLaundryCorp	22	21⅜	22
1	Cons Ret Stores	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
62	ContinentalOil vtc	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
1	Colt Pat F	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
81	Creole Syndic	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7	Cresson Gold	.70	.70	.70
1	Crocker & Whl	130	130	130
3	Crosse & Blk pf	55	52⅞	52⅞
†50	Curtis Pub	209½	209½	209½
4	Curtiss Fly Sv wi	18⅝	18	18
36	Darby Pet	32¼	31¾	32
21	Davega Inc	37¼	36	37¼
†	Deere & Co	484¾	480	481
151	De For Rad	24	23½	23⅞
2	Derby Oil pf	17⅛	17	17
1	Doehler Die-Cast	41	41	41
1	Dubilier Cond	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Durant Mot	16⅝	16¼	16¼
35	Elec Bd & Sh	115	113¾	115
1	Curt Pub pf	116½	116½	116½
138	El Bond & Sh rts	8¼	7⅝	8¼
2	East Int Min	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	Electric Invest	66½	66½	66½
14	ElPow&Lt opt war	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞
1	Emp Gas & F 7% pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Empire Pow	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
12	Eng Gold Mines	4	3⅞	3⅞
†50	Eureka Pipe	67¼	67¼	67¼
2	EvansAutoLoadCo	56	55⅞	56
8	Evans Wallo Lead	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
4	Fageol Mot	5	5	5
10	Falcon Lead Min	.10	.10	.10
2	Federal Wat A	41¾	41¾	41¾
61	Fiat deb rts	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
10	Florence Goldfield	.08	.08	.08
†10	Ford Mot Canada	610	610	610
1	Forhan	31	31	31
18	Fox Theatre A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1	Freed-Eisemann	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
33	Freshman Chas	13¾	13⅛	13⅜
2	Galena Signal Oil	7½	7½	7½
1	Fairfield Av	27	26⅞	27
13	Fed Screw rts	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
3	Filenes Corp	67⅞	66½	67⅞
1	Filenes Corp pf	106	106	106
1	Follansbee Bros	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
4	Gen Am Inv Co n	63½	63	63½
9	Gen Bak new	10½	10¼	10½
5	Gen Bak pf	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞
8	Gen Bronze	43½	42¾	43½
6	Gen Elec Eng rets	10⅛	10	10⅛
4	Glen Alden Coal	149	148⅞	149
35	Gobel A new	43⅝	42⅛	42⅝
20	Gold Center Min	12⅜	12	12⅜
4	Gorham Mfg Co	75	74½	75
48	Gulf Crp Pa	137⅜	135	136¼
5	Happi Candy Inc	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
46	Hart Parr	45	43½	45
12	Hecla Min	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2	Gen Alloys Co	13	13	13
15	Gen Am Inv rts	16½	15⅞	15⅞
1	Gen Cable war	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
8	Goth Knit	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Goldbg Stores	26½	26½	26½
44	Goodyr T rts	8	7⅜	7⅜
1	Houston Gulf Gas	16	16	16
23	Hudson Bay M&S	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
46	Humble Oil & Ref	86½	85¾	86
35	Huyler S Del	28⅞	27	28¼
511	Hygrade Food	54	49	49
11	Imp Oil Canada	83½	83	83½
2	Ins Co No Am	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
4	Insurance Sec	27	27	27
21	Intercon Petrol	1¾	1	1¾
281	Internat Petrol	45¼	43¾	44⅞
3	Inter Projector	11	10	11
1	Inter Saf Raz B	42	42	42
1	Inter Utilities A	42¾	42¾	42¾
3	Inter Utilities B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
†10	Isotta Fras war	165½	165½	165½
1	Ital Superpow	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3	Gor Mfg pf	159	155	159
21	Hart Parr rts	8	6½	8
1	Household Fr	50	50	50
36	Lel Air	41	39⅛	40⅞
23	Kimberly Clark	52¼	51¾	52⅛
31	Kirby Pet	2¾	2½	2⅝
12	Lake Superior	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	Lefcourt Realty pf	40⅜	40¼	40½
2	Lehigh Coal&Nav	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1	Lib Ow Sh Glass	180	180	180
38	Lion Oil	42½	40½	42½
12	Lit Bros	24½	24⅛	24½
11	Marc WirelessLB	18¾	18½	18¾
1	Marion Stm Shov	55	55	55
40	Marmon Mot Car	65⅝	64¼	65⅝
4	Massey Harris new	53¼	52¾	53¼
2	McKess&C pf	53¼	53¼	53¼
4	May Bott Co	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
12	McCord Rad B	28½	24	28½
1	MMcKesson &Robb	42¾	42¾	42¾
1	McLel Stores A	58¼	58¼	58¼
6	Mesabia Iron	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	Moh&Hud Pow	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
16	Moun &G Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2	Moun Prod	21	20⅞	20⅞
4	Municipal Service	28	28	28
1	Natl Fu&Gas	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	Natl Leather	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3	Nat Ban Svc	72½	72	72
12	Nat Rub Mach	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Nat Sug Ref	167¼	167	167
94	Nat Trade Jour	35⅞	35½	35⅞
4	Nat Thea Supply	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1	New Bradford	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6	New Cornelia Cop	34½	34	34½
4	Newmont Mining	183⅜	183¼	183⅝
2	Nichols&Shep n	82⅞	82	82
3	Niles Bem Pond	81⅜	81⅜	81¾
4	Nipissing Mines	3	3	3
1	Noma Elec	26¾	26¾	26¾
60	Noranda Mines	56	54¼	56
13	North Am Ut Sec	10⅜	10½	10⅜
4	Nehi Corp	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
3	Nehi Corp pf	65	65	65
16	Nor States Pw A	140¾	139¼	140¾
8	Northeast Pow	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
20	Ohio Cop	.80	.80	.80
25	Pantepec Oil Venz	12¼	11¾	12⅛
3	Pender Groc A	60	58¼	58¼
2	Penn Ohio Edis n	45	44⅞	44⅞
1	Penn Ohio Edis w	23	23	23
2	Pierce Governor	35½	34⅞	35½
14	Paramt wi	35	35	35
19	Pet Milk wi	44⅝	44¼	44½
14	Pigg Wigg Corn	49	48¼	49
1	PittsLakeErie Ry	140½	140½	140½
88	Prairie O&G	55⅜	53½	55
2	Pratt & Lambert	212	212	212
1	PugetSd Pw&Lt	100½	100½	100½
1	RainbowL PrdA	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1	Ray Bestos	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
5	Roan Ant Cop	30½	30¼	30½
12	Ross Stores	27½	26¼	27½
4	Royal Bak Pow	400	387	400
5	SaftTStat Co	47¼	47¼	47¼
2	Rey Metals	28	28	28
8	RoyalBakPow rts	27⅝	27	27⅝
†10	Safeway Stores	790	790	790
13	St Regis Paper	91	89¾	91
8	Salt-Crk Prod	24	23⅝	23¾
†40	Sanitary Grocery	464	464	464
6	Schulte Real Est	40¼	40	40
1	Seeman Bros	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
17	Servel In vtc	11⅜	11	11
1	Sierra Pat Elec	57¼	57¼	57¼
1	Silver (I.) Bros	67	67	67
†30	Singer Mfg	583	580	580
†20	Smith A. O.	165	165	165
2	South Am Gold&P	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	So Asbestos	42	42	42
1	So Coast	27	27	27
13	So'east Pw & Lt	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1	So'west P&L ppf	90½	90½	90½
†590	Safeway Stores	159	158	158
†10	Safeway S 2d war	445	445	445
1	Sec Gen Am Inv	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
6	Am Inv pf	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Schulte John Cdy	24⅝	24½	24½
1	So Ice&Util B	17	17	17
11	South Penn Oil	67	66¼	66½
3	South Stores A	15	14⅞	15
1	Souwest St pf	25	25	25
†10	Spalding A G	270	270	270
21	Span & Gen Corp	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
3	Spencer Kellogg	39⅝	39	39⅝
105	Std Oil Indiana	81⅜	80	81⅜
4	Std Oil Kansas	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
35	Std Oil Kentucky	153	150	151
†250	Std Oil Ohio	92½	92½	92½
1	Stern Bros "B"	15	15	15
26	Stutz Mot Car Am	28⅜	27⅝	28⅝
1	Swift & Co	131½	131½	131½
2	Swift Int	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1	Swiss Am Elec pf	99½	99½	99½
15	Teck Hugh Gold	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
8	Tennessee Prod	27⅜	25⅛	25⅛
215	Texon Oil&Ld	4⅛	3⅞	4
1	Tidal Osage	15¾	15¾	15¾
2	Tidal Oss non vot	16¼	16	16
†5	Sup Oil B Wart	1300	1250	1300
135	Tex Cop rts wi	4⅛	4	4⅛
8	Timken Det Axle	24	23¾	23¾
1	Tishman Realty	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
12	Transcont Air T	21¼	25¾	21
2	Trans Lux Day P	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Truscon Steel	61½	61½	61½
†40	Tubize Art S Bctf	584	580	584
2	Tung-Sol Lamp A	262	262	262
7	United Biscuit A	68¾	68½	68¾
19	United Biscuit B	31⅝	31	31
3	United Carbon vtc	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
16	Unit Elec Serv rts	214	214⅛	214¼
8	Unit Gas Imp	147½	146	147½
22	Un Lt&Pow A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2	Unit Milk Prod	24	22¼	22¼
4	U S Asbestos	55¼	55	55
5	U S Dairy Prod A	51½	51½	51½
5	U S Foil B	46	45⅞	46
71	U S Foreign Secur	54½	48½	54
9	U S Foreign S pf	97	97	97
3	U S Gypsum	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
126	United Verde Ext	25	24⅝	25
2	US Rub reclaim	13	13	13
1	Unity Gold Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
36	UtilP&L Bctf	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜
12	Vacuum Oil	82¼	81¾	82¼
556	Venezuelan Pet	8¾	8¼	8¾
8	Walgreen Co	68¼	68⅛	68¼
1	Wenden Cop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Wes Oil&S ctf	95¼	93⅞	93⅞
1	Winter Benjamin	14½	14½	14½
2	Wire Wheel	31⅜	31	31⅜
1	Woodley Petrol	5	5	5
8	Woodworth Inc	37¾	37½	37¾
13	YellTaxiCab NY	23	22	22
1	Young Sp&Wire	53	53	53
	DOMESTIC BONDS			
5	All Pack 8s '39	52	52	52
5	All Pack 6s '39	52	52	52
28	Am Aggre 6s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
14	Am C Al 6s '43	115½	115	115½
6	Am G&E 5s '28	98	97⅞	98
38	Am P & L 6s 2016	107½	107⅛	107½
5	Am Seat 6s '36	95	95	95
4	Ana Cop 6s A '29	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Appalach P 5s '56	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
5	Ark P & L 5s '56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
35	Asso G&E 5½s '77	102	101½	102
385	As G&E 4½s '48	103	102¼	102½
4	As Sim H 6½s '33	87	86½	86½
12	At Fr & S 8s '49	19¾	19	19½
4	Bates Val 6s '42	111¼	111	111¼
39	Beac O 6s '36 ww	112½	111⅝	111⅝
28	B & M AC 5s '67	98¾	98⅜	98½
4	C Pn Tool 5½s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Ch Co 5s '43	90	90	90
108	Abra & St Inc	108	107	107⅞
8	Cities Ser 5s66	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
1	Cities Ser G 5½s42	93½	93½	93½
1	Cities SGP 6s43	99	99	99
30	Cities S Pw 5½s57	97	96¾	96¾
8	Cons G B 6s49	106¼	106	106¼
1	Cons Ttevtile 8s41	90½	90½	90½
30	Cons G&E 5s55	92	97⅞	92
1	Detroit C G 5s50	101½	101½	101½
1	Det Int Bdge 7s52	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Det I Bdge 6½s52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Dixie GG 6½s37A	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
5	Fairbnks M 5s42	95	95	95
50	Fed Wat S 5½s57	104⅝	104	104⅝
5	Firestne C M 5s48	93½	93½	93½
1	Firestone Tire 5s42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Fisk Rub 5½s31	91	91	91
28	Fla Pw&Lt 5s54	93¼	92⅞	93⅛
2	Gatineau Pw 5s56	97	97	97
11	Gen Am In 5s52ww	87¼	87	87
2	Gen Lndry 6½s37	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
10	Gen Rayon 6sA48	97½	97½	97½
3	Ga Pow 5s67	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Gat Pow 5s pn	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Kendall Co 5½s	95	95	95
1	Grd Trunk 6½s'36	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Ill P&Lt 5¼s'57	95¼	95¼	95¼
58	Indp Oil 6s'36	109	106⅜	109
8	Indnpls P&L 5s'57	100	99¾	100
1	Int Sec Corp 5s '47	90½	90½	90½
1	Interst Pow 6s'52	97	97	97
2	Inters Pow 5s'57	95½	95½	95½
40	Invest Co 5s'47	102½	102	102½
2	Leh P S6s A 2026	105	104⅝	105
1	Lone Star G 5s'42	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Long Isl Lt 6s'45	104¼	104	104¼
1	Louisna P&L 5s'57	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	McCord Rad 6s'43	97½	97½	97½
12	Metro Edis 4½s'68	99½	99¼	99½
2	Milw G&E 4½s'67	101¼	100½	101¼
4	Morris&Co 7½s'30	100½	100⅜	100⅜
15	Narragansett 5s'57	99¾	99¾	99¾
34	NatP&Lt 6s 2026	106	105⅞	106
6	Nat R M 6s'43	175	170	170
2	NE Gas&El 5s'47	96½	96⅛	96⅛
3	Nichols&Sh 6s'ww	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
52	Nor Am E5½s'63	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
3	Nor Ind P S 5s'66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Nor Sta P 6½s'33	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Ohio P 4½sD'56	93½	93½	93½
1	Oswego F 6s'41	100	100	100
20	Pac G&El 4½s'57	98	98	98
14	Pac Invest 5s'47	97⅝	97	97
2	Penn P&L 5sD'53	162	162	162
1	Phila El 5½s'72	105	105	105
10	Pitts Steel 6s'48	101½	101½	101½
30	Potomac Ed 5s'56	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞
5	Queensb G 5½s'52	101⅛	101½	101½
2	Rem Arm s5½s'30	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	Rich'd O5½s'31ww	102½	102½	102½
2	St L G&C 6s'47	92	92	92
1	SchulteRE6s'35ww	93	93	93
14	ShawW&P 4½s'67	95½	95⅛	95½
1	Roch Cent Pow	90¼	90¼	90¼
7	Van Camp P8sctfs	86	86	86
12	SEP&L 6s 2025	104¾	104½	104¾
12	So Cal Ed 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14	So Cal Gas 5s '37	93	92¾	93
10	Staley Mfg 6s '42	98¾	98	98¾
2	Stand P&Lt 6s'37	100½	100½	100½
1	Sun Maid R 6½s	81	81	81
6	Swift Co 5s '32	100½	100¼	100½
5	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100	100	100
1	Un Lgt&Ry 5¼s'52	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	U S Rub 6¼s '36	96	96	96
1	U S Rub 6¼s '38	96	96	96
1	U S Rub 6¼s '40	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	VanCampPk 8s '41	88¾	88¾	88¾
18	WarnerQuin 6s'42	112¼	110¼	112
38	West Pow 5½s'57	100¼	100¼	100¼
	FOREIGN BONDS			
14	Abitibi Pow 5s'53	89¾	89⅝	89¾
33	Adriat El 7s'52	99	98¾	99
5	Berlin City 6s '58	93	93	93
1	BogotaMtgBk 7s'47	92½	92½	92½
1	BogotaMtgBk7s'47n	93	93	93
2	BpAiresPv 7½s'47	103	102½	102½
5	BuAiresPv 7s'52	100	100	100
2	CentBkGer6s'51B	86¼	86¼	86¼
14	ChileMtgBk 6s '31	98¼	98	98
38	Denmark 4½s'62	89½	89¼	89¼
1	Estonia 7s '67	90	90	90
8	Frankfort 6½s '53	94¾	94¼	94¼
5	Ger Cns Mun 6s '47	89¾	89½	89½
6	GerP&CBk6¼s'58	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
2	GuantanamWRR6s	86	85½	85½
20	Hamburg El 5½s'38	87½	87½	87½
4	Isotta Fras 7s '42	106½	104	104
2	Isota Fr 7s '42 wow	88	88	88
5	ItalSuperpo6s'63	81	81	81
24	JugoslavMfBk7s'57	84¾	84½	84½
9	LombardEl7sA'52	101	100½	101
4	Medellin Col 7s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
28	MedellinCol6½s'54	93¼	93¼	93¼
18	Montevideo 5s '59	95¾	95½	95¾
1	NipElPow6½s'53	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Potrero Sug 7s '47	75	75	75

Sales		High	Low	1:00
9	Russian 6½s '19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
19	Russ6½sctfsNC'19	14½	14¼	14¼
10	Russ 6½s 1921	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	SaarBasinCn1s'35	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Santa Fe Arg 7s'45	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
24	SerbCro&Sl7s'62	84	83¾	83¾
18	SilesiaPol7s'48	86¼	86	86
8	Stinnes7sA'36wa	90	90	90
4	Stinnes7sA'46wa	88	88	88
19	UniElecServ7s'56	115½	113¼	115½
2	UniElSvc7s'56ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	UniStlWks6½s'47A	92⅛	92	92
6	Warsaw 7s'58	86	86	86

†Actual sales.

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He has unquestionable character and business references—has led in local business development and civic movements, and has been a director of a prominent local bank. His financial interest in this business has been bought up, and he is therefore free to make another association. He is young enough (33) to bring to a new connection all the enthusiasm and energy of youth, yet is sufficiently matured to assure cautious development along definitely tried and successful paths.

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MEETINGS

Suffolk Co-operative Bank

Annual meeting of the shareholders will be held November 13, 1928, at 7 p. m. in the banking rooms for the election of officers (Polls open from 5-7 p. m.) and any other business which may legally come before it.
ERNEST A. HALE, Treasurer.

GOLD DUST CORPORATION

Gold Dust Corporation reports for the year ended Aug. 31 net profit $2,731,769 after federal taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal to $8.97 a share on the 304,485 shares of no-par stock, compared with $1,827,650 or $6.20 a share on 294,643 shares in previous year.

CONSOLIDATED GAS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Consolidated Gas Company of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis.

BUSINESS IN CANADA HAS ACTIVE PERIOD

Early Crop Movement—Wholesale Trade Gains—Car Loadings Up—Steel Better

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Oct. 25—All records for Canadian stock market trading were broken on the principal exchanges at Toronto and Montreal last week. The period was characterized by a wild outburst of speculative enthusiasm which sent a number of the leading issues to new high levels.

Brazilian Traction and International Nickel provided strong and active features throughout the week. Brazilian crossed the 70-mark, establishing the new high at 70¼. Nickel reached 198, the public buying heavily on reports that the company would split the stock six to one as a preliminary to a merger with the Mond Nickel Company. Other issues to reach new high levels included Dominion Bridge, Hamilton Bridge, Cockshutt Plow and National Steel Car.

The movement of the grain crop continues to make itself felt in all lines of business. Unlike last year, marketing has got under way early, and the assurance of heavy monetary returns before the end of the year is reflected in an improvement of buying, especially in the West.

Better Wholesale Trade

Wholesalers report more active interest in the principal lines. Orders show a considerable increase, both in size and number, which is reflected in manufacturing operations, particularly in those branches catering to the farmers' requirements. The hardware trade is particularly active at present. Roofing materials have been in heavy demand. Builders' hardware is moving actively.

Business in the iron and steel industry is being maintained at an unusually high level. The rail mills are still active, and it is now expected that the closedown, if any, will only be for a very short period, owing to the heavy volume of business transacted during the year.

Structural steel continues in strong demand. The Dominion Bridge Company has received two heavy contracts recently, one of 6000 tons for the Dominion Square Building in Montreal, and one of 5000 tons for the new T. Eaton Company Building in Toronto. This will keep the plant operating at full capacity for some months to come.

Buying of railway equipment and rolling stock continues to be a feature of the metal markets. Inquiries are now being made by the Canadian National Railway for 1500 50-ton boxcars and 30 tankcars, as replacements for grain transport. For passenger traffic, inquiries have been issued for 25 first-class coaches, two combination baggage cars, and 15 sleepers of the 12-section drawing room type.

Pig Iron Output Gains

Production of pig iron during September at 90,516 long tons was almost double the total of 52,470 tons reported for September of last year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1928, the cumulative production of pig iron totaled 745,473 tons, an increase of 31 per cent over the 570,414 tons made during the corresponding period of a year ago.

Flour milling companies, which recently issued their financial statements for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1928, all showed improvement over the preceding fiscal period. Not only were profits higher, but financial position was strengthened in every case, and assets were increased.

A gratifying trend is shown in the latest report on car loadings. Five new records were established in September. In the first place, the total of 422,421 loaded cars was the largest in the history of Canadian railways. The increase of 72,696 over the corresponding month of last year stands without even a close parallel. The weekly average of 84,485 has no precedent, for the closing two weeks of the month.

Foreign Trade Improves

A satisfactory statement has been issued on foreign trade for the month of September. Exports moved sharply upward, totaling $109,828,366, an increase of $12,416,050 over the total of $97,412,316 for September, 1927. Imports were also higher, totaling $105,747,536, a betterment of $13,944,759 when compared with September of last year.

The total exports of paper for September were valued at $11,191,228, compared with $11,574,450 in the like period last year. Wood pulp exports for September were valued at $3,568,494, as compared with $4,074,215 in September, 1927.

The figures for building and construction continue impressive. The value of the permits issued during September stood at $21,302,746; this was an increase of $3,917,872, or 22.5 per cent, as compared with the total of $17,384,874, reported in August, and of $6,840,503, or 47.3 per cent, in comparison with the September, 1927, aggregate of $14,462,243.

Bank clearings, both in Montreal and Toronto, show an increase for the week ended Oct. 18, over those of the corresponding period of last year. The increase in Montreal was $23,909,413, and in Toronto $26,710,618.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Oct. 25—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) are as follows:

	Oct.20,'28	Oct.13,'28
Gold	30,751,000	30,715,000
Sight bal abroad	14,092,000	13,636,000
Forgn exch loaned	1,948,000	2,402,000
Nego b bght abrd	18,485,000	18,394,000
Bills disctd and adv	5,175,000	5,392,000
Com'l bills, France	3,041,000	3,222,000
Adv agst secur	2,102,000	2,139,000
Neg bds of skg fund	5,930,000	5,930,000
Circulation	61,439,000	62,021,000
Cred cur accounts	17,605,000	16,999,000
Cur accts and dep	5,601,000	5,193,000
Ratio	38.90%	38.87%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

CURB SEAT $125,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—For the third successive time in two days a seat on the New York curb market changed hands today at a new high record price. The seat sold at $125,000, compared to two sales yesterday, the first at $110,000 and the second at $120,000. On the basis of today's price the 550 seats on the exchange have a potential value of $68,750,000. The jump in prices reflects the unusually heavy volume of stock trading on the curb market in the past few days. Trading has been in excess of 1,000,000 shares almost daily and upon two occasions has been in the vicinity of 1,500,000 shares for the first time since last May.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL CO.

General Railway Signal Company reports current business most satisfactory. The dollar value of unfinished orders at the beginning of the fourth quarter showed an increase of 11.2 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926 and 29.7 per cent over the corresponding period of 1927, with prospects excellent for additional business in substantial volume.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅝. De Beers 12⅝ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was 3⅝ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4¼@4⅜ per cent; three months 4⅜ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ala G & So 4s '43	93½	93½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	92	92
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100¼	100
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅝	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103½
Am T&T col 4s '29	99⅛	99
Am T&T col 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105¼	105¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108	107⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	100
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105¼	105¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	89½	89½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105⅝	105¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	147½	143
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	165	164
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97½	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅝	92½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93	92¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95 reg	89	89
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	91	90½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93⅜
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	74½	74½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	78⅛	77½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106⅝	106½
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅞	98⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅜	102¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105	105
B&O 5s series D	102⅜	102⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅝	109¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	85	85
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	134½	133
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	95⅝	95
Belding H 6s '36	91	91
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109¼	109
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101¼	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102⅞	102½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	10	104⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	62	61
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	75⅞	75½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	99
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	64⅞	64⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	312	310
Buff R&P 5s	100¾	100¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100⅝	100½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	103⅝	103½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅞	97⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅛	99⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	87⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	98½
Can SS Ltd 6s	102½	102¼
Carolina Cen 1st 4s '49	81¼	80⅝
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101¾	101⅝
Cen of Ga 6s '29	100¼	100¼
Cen New Eng 4s '61	84¼	84¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¼	103
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	90½	90
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅛	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	98¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	104
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	71	71
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	66½	64½
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	65	65
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	86¾	86¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106½	106¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	87⅞	87½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68¾	68½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	109¾	109¾
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	86⅝	86⅝
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	97¾	97½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	75¾	75⅛
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	96	95½
Chi & NW 3½s '87	79⅝	79⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s	106½	106½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89⅝	89⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95	95
Chi RI&P 4½s	95	94¾
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99	99
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	100½	100½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116¾	116¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅞	104¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	89¾	89½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	91	91
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100½	100½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99½	99½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109½	109½
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99⅝	99½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	106¾	104⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	100½	100½
Com Inv T 6s	98½	98½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	104⅞
Con Ry Lt & Pow 4½s sta	97⅝	97⅜
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	105¾
Container Corp 6s '46	99⅛	99⅛
Corn Prod 5s '34	102	102
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	102½	102½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	71	70
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	74½	73¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	94¾	94¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	98	97¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	100	99½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94	94
Del & Hudson 7s '30	102½	102½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91½	91½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	91½	91½
Den & R G Wn '78	93⅞	93⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105	105
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	108
Dodge Bros s f 6s '40	105⅝	104½
Dold Packing 6s '42	85⅞	85⅞
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	99⅛	99
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104⅝	104⅝
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	101	100⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	94	93½
Ed Ill of Bklyn 4s	96¾	96¾
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	90½	90¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	85	84⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	83⅛	83¼
Erie gen 4s '96	82½	81¾
Erie 5s '67	96⅝	96⅝
Erie 1st con 7s '30	102¼	102¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	100	100
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	112¾	112¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	84¼	84¼
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	39½	39½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	104	104
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	108¼	108¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102½
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	101
Gen Refractories 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Gen Cable 5½s	99¾	99⅞
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅝	107½
Goodyr 5s '57	93	92¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	100¼	100¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71⅞	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112⅝	112⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99	99
Great Northern 5½s '52	109⅝	109⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	113¼	113
Green Bay & West deb B	9⅛	29⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¼	97¼
Havana Elec 5s '52	84½	84½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	70	70
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	93	92½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	87¼	86¾
Hud Man adj in 5s '57	89	88⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98½	98½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅛	100⅞
Humble Oil 5¼s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Cen W L 4s	90	90
Ill Cent 4s '52	92	92
Ill Cen Oma 3s	76	76
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100½	100½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	104¼	104¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98
Ind Limestone 6s '46	89¼	89
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93	93
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98¼	98
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78½	78
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78¼	78
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	78½	78
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99	99
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99	98¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	105¾	105¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	103	103
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	99	99
Int Paper 6s '55	101⅝	101½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97¾	97½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96¼	96
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	93⅜	93⅜
Kan City P&L 4½s	102⅝	101⅞
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104⅝	104¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75	75
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100½	100
Kayser 5½s '47	114	112⅝
Keith 6s '46	98	97⅛
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	109	109
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101	101
Lake Erie & W 1sa 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Lake Shore & MS 4s	98	98
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88¾	88¾
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99¾	99⅞
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	107¼	107
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	133	133
Loew's Inc 6s '41	111⅞	11
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100⅝	100½
Long Island gen 4s '38	93	93
Long Island deb 5s '37	98½	98¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103⅝	103⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	95¼	95¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100	100
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	107½	107¼
Marion Steam S 6s	99½	99½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97¾	97½
McCrory 5½s '41	99⅜	99
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104⅛	104⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¼	100⅛
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99¼	99¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	86½	86⅜
Mo K & T 4½s '78	94½	94½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¾	104¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	77⅞	77⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¼	99
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	100
Montana Power deb 5s	101	100¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	103⅛	103⅛
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99	99
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87½	87
Murray Body 6½s '34	102¼	102⅛
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	92¼	91⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	58½	58½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	98¾
Nat Fad 6½s '47	83	83
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101	101
N E T & T 5s '52	107	106¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	96⅞	96⅞
N O Terminal 4s '53	91	91
N O T & M 5s B '54	99¼	99¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	103½	103½
N O & N E im 4½s '52	98	98
NYC&HR con 4s '98	91½	91½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96	95¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107¾
NYC&HR 4s '42	92½	92½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106⅞	106⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102⅝	102
N Y Dock 4s '51	84⅜	84⅜
N Y Dock 5s	90	90

	High	Low
N Y Edison 5s '44	104¾	104¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115½	115½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95	94¾
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	75⅛	75⅛
NY NH&H nc 4½s	91¼	91¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	74½	74½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	103⅝	103½
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	113¼	113¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	77	75¾
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	40	39
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	49¼	49¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108⅛	108⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101	100½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86	85¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100⅝	100⅝
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	91⅛	90¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	93¼	93¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt A 6s A'47	102	101¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 reg	66½	65¼
Nor Pac pf ln 4s '97	91⅜	91⅜
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	100	100
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅛	113⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	95½	95
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90⅛	90⅛
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅝	98⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¾	101¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	78	78
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	192⅝	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103⅜	105⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96	95⅞
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¼	102⅛
Paramount-Fam Las 6s '47	100	100
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	94¾	94½
Pen R R con 4½s '60	101½	101½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100½	100¼
Penn R R 5s '64	103¾	103⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Penn R R col 7s '30	103	102½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	106	106
Pere Marq 4s '56	93	93
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93¾	93½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100½	100½
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅝	99⅜
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100½	109⅜
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	107½	107½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	107½	107½
Pitts C C&StL 4½s A	100½	100½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Postal Tel 5s	95½	95
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	99	98½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	104¼	104
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	148½	148
Pub Svc NJ '67	100¼	100¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 war	94½	94⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97	96¾
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99⅛	98⅞
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94½	94¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	98⅛	98⅛
St L & S F 4½s '78	90⅜	90
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100½	100
St L & S F 5½s B '50	101⅝	101⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	96½	96½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95¾	95¾
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	107	107
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	101	101
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	101⅛	101⅛
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	76	75⅞
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	65	65
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45½	44¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	84	83⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	80½	80
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	80½	80
Shell Union 5s '47	98⅛	98
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95¾	95¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	90	90
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Simms Pet 6s '29	103	102½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¾	97⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99⅛	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¾	101½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103	102⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅜	97⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	96	94½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93½	93½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104	104
So Pacific col 4s '49	99¼	90¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93¼	93¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅛	99
So Pacific cv 5s '34	101	101
So Pac 4½s '68	98	98
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50 reg	89½	89½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	88¾
So Ry con 5s '94	111⅛	111
So Ry gen 6s '56	115	115
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¼	122¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99½	99½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	112½	112
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅜	106⅛
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104¼	103½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102⅝	102⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	66½	66¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	64⅝	64⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100¼	100¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Trans Con Oil 6s	103	102
Union Sl of Chi 5s '45	88	88
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s '31 A	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¾	94¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '69 rcts	89½	89½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	108⅞	108⅞
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99½	99½
Utilities 5½s	94⅛	93⅞
U S Rubber 5s '47	89¾	88½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101⅝	101⅜
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107⅝	107⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	107	107
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	17½	17½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	98¾	98½
Va Ry 5s '62	106½	105⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101	101
Va & S'west con 5s '58	91½	91½
Va & S'west 1st	99¾	99¾
Wabash 4½s '78	92	91⅝
Walworth 6s '45	87	87
Walworth 6½s '35	92¾	92¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅜	103⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	88¼	88
West Va C & C 6s '50	50	50
West Electric 5s '44	103⅝	103
Western Maryland 4s '52	81⅜	81½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99	99
Western Pac 5s A '46	99½	98⅞
Western Un 5s '51	102⅞	102⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¼	101
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 wr	100⅝	100¼
White Sew Mch 6s '36 x-war	100¼	100
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43	41½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102⅜	102⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102¼	101¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107	107
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	82¼	82⅛
Youngstown 5s	100⅝	100½

	High	Low
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	96⅞	96⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	100	100
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	90	90
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109	109
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110¾	110¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅝	104½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¼	97¼
Dominic (Rep) s f 5½s '42	99½	99½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	96	95½
Dresden 7s '45	101½	101½
Dutch E I 6s '47	103¾	103⅝
Dutch E I s f 6s '62	103⅝	103⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	140	138
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	98	97½
Finland (Rep) 5½s '58	91	90¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98¾	98½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105⅝	105⅝
French Nat SS 7s '49	102¼	102¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114½	114¼
Germ 7s '49	106⅞	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 ct	92	91¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	88½	88⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	88½	88
Germ G E 6s '48	93¼	93¼
Germ G E 7s '45	103¼	103
Greek 6s '68 rcts	86½	86½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100⅛	99⅞
Hamburg 6s '46	98	98
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101⅛	101⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	95¼	95¼
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	100½	100½
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¼	96
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95¼	95
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96⅜
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	96¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95⅛	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102⅛	102
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¾	100¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	96⅞	96¾
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 large A	35	35
Mex 4s small A '04	23	23
Mex 4s small A '10	24½	22⅞
Mex 4s large A '10	25	24⅛
Mex 6s large A '33	39½	39
Mex 6s small A '33	36½	36½
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 war	92	92
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¾	91¾
Montecatin 7s '37 war	119¼	116½
Montecatin 7s '37 x-war	95⅝	95¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Mungary Mun 7½s '45	99	98¾
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	100¼	100¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104¾	104¾
New So Wales 5s '57	94¼	94¼
New So Wales 5s '58	94	93¾
Nord Deut 6s	93½	92⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	101¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97⅛
Norway 5¼s '65	101	100¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅞	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	103
Norwegian El 5¼s '57	91⅞	91¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	101¼	101
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99½	99½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99¼	99¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¾	100¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99½	99¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104	103¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	94½	94¼
Peru 6s '60	91¼	91
Peru 7s '59	101½	101½
Peru 7¼s '40	107	107
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	110¼	108
Poland 6s '40	84	83¾
Poland 7s '47	88¼	88¼
Poland 8s '50	99¾	99⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106	106
Rhine Westphalia 6s ct wi	94	94
Rhine Main 7s '50	102½	102½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	104	104
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98	97⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	96⅜	96¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	99¾	98¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	107¼	107
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	95	94¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93	92⅞
Sto Paulo (City) 6½s '57	98¼	98¼
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	98⅝	98¼
Sao Paulo 6s	94¾	94½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	95⅛	95
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	100	99½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105	105
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97¾	97¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	92	92
Siemens 7s '35	101¼	101¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99⅛	99
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105	104¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	110	110
Swiss Gov 5¼s '46	103⅝	103½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	93	92½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99⅜	99⅜
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99¼	99
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91⅛	91
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 rcts	90¾	90½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 4s '60	96¼	96½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118⅛	118¼
U K Gt Br&I 5¼s '37	105	104¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 war	99½	99¾
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	104	104
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna 6s	88	88
Westphalia El 6s rcts	88⅜	88
Veniz 7s	91¾	91¾
[illegible] 7s '56	98	98
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 25	Last Oct 24
3½s '47	98.20	98.23	89.20	98.20	98.19
1st 4¼s '47	101.2	101.2	101.	101.	101.
4th 4¼s '38	101.6	101.6	101.4	101.4	101.5
US 3⅜s '47	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4
US 4s '54	106.30	106.30	106.28	106.30	106.28
US 4¼s '52	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9½	94¼
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	94⅞	94½
Antioquia 7s B '45	96	95¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	96	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅞	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine GoGy 6s Feb '61	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅞	99¾
Australia 4½s '57	88⅛	88
Australia 5s '55	95⅞	95¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	87½	87¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅛	94⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106⅛	106⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅜	108⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅜	115½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅞	110½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	113	113
Berlin 6½s '50	99¼	99¼
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94⅞	94⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105¼	105¼
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94⅞	94¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	94¾	94¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105¼	105¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	97¼	97
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105½	105¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100¼	100
Brazil 6½s '26	96½	96¼
Brazil 6½s '27	96¼	96¼
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	104¼	104⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	108½	108½
Brisbane 5s '57	92	92
Budapest (City) 6s '62	84¼	84
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93½	93¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100¼	100¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99⅝	99⅝
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99	98⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	100½	100½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	92	91⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96¾	96¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93⅞	93¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¾	93½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93⅝	93½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	101¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	97⅝	97⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	93¼	93¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	90⅞	90½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	90⅞	90¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	95½	95⅛
Coph'n Tel 6s '50	99⅞	99¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57 ct	97	96⅞

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	6%	6½%
Commercial paper	5½	5¼@5¾
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	5½@6	7¼
Year money	5	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	7	..
Four to six months	7	7

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	58⅛c	58c
Bar silver in London	26¾d	26½d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$86,000,000	$1,391,000,000
Year ago today	96,000,000	....
Balances	32,000,000	125,000,000
Year ago today	33,000,000	....
F. R. bank credit	31,521,563	108,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅝@4½
60 days	4⅝@4½
90 days	4⅝@4½
4 months	4¾@4⅝
5 months	4⅞@4¾
6 months	5 @4⅞

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4½	London	4½
Kansas City	4½	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Prague	5½
Richmond	5	Paris	3½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	5½
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.85	4.85 1-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0390¾	.0390⅝	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390½	.139
Italy—lira	.0524	.0524	.193
Germany—mark	.2382½	.2382½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409	.1407	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2666	.2666	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252½	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4009	.4008¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.1744½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2666	.2665½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060¾	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.1615	.1612	.193
Sweden—krona	.2673	.2672½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924½	.1924½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5025	.5012½	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6437½	.6412½	*
India—rupee	.3657	.3657	.4866
Japan—yen	.4690	.4690	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5678⅞	.5678⅞	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4208	.4208	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1198	.1198	.3245
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0192	1.0192	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99 31-32	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4400	.4387⅝	.4985

*Par unsettled.

MID-WESTERN BUSINESS IS FLOURISHING

Industrial and Agricultural Conditions Indicate Prosperity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—Entering the final quarter of the year, with the presidential election just around the corner, industrial and business activities in the middle West continue at a high rate, according to the latest reports at hand.

Figures on automobile production for the first nine months of this year show substantial increases as compared with the corresponding period of 1927 and a high rate of production seems assured for the balance of 1928. American car makers are reporting exceedingly favorable progress in foreign markets.

All of this finds reflection in the sales and earnings of manufacturers of automobile parts and accessories. A number of concerns in these industries have recently announced plans for substantially increasing plant capacity.

Recovery of Steel Trade

Further reflection of this high rate of production is found in reports from the steel trade, which is making up for a poor start early this year.

Evidence of prosperity in the radio business appears almost daily. Following a recent four-for-one split of the stock of the Grigsby-Grunow the largest manufacturer of radio receiving sets in this territory, the Zenith Radio Corporation announced plans for a stock dividend of substantial proportions.

Retail business in this district is making rapid gains, and the best season for this line is just ahead. The turnover of chain stores is growing, and mail order houses are expanding rapidly.

Outstanding among recent financial developments was the announcement of the offering of valuable stock purchase rights to shareholders of Montgomery Ward & Co., who are entitled to purchase two additional shares at the rate of two new shares for each one held at $17.50 a share.

Stocks React

After a long period of advances, stock prices on the Chicago Exchange came in for a reaction during the last three or four days. The decline started about the middle of last week with an irregularly lower trend apparent. Real selling came into the market at the opening of this week and substantial declines were recorded. The volume of sales has risen to record heights.

Extension of the Stock Exchange ticker service to important centers in the middle West has increased interest in the local exchange.

Crop conditions in all states west of the Mississippi are now in better shape than for several years past, according to J. E. Weller, assistant vice-president of traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Chicago, returned from a business trip throughout the West.

"Not only are all grains, hay, etc., in fine condition, but the fruit and vegetable crop is better than for the last several years," said Mr. Weller, "indicating that the railroads will do a good fall and winter business."

DIVIDENDS

Wright Aeronautical Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Central Railroad of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 5.

New Cornelia Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Nov. 19 to stock of record Nov. 2.

United States Hoffman Machinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Packard Motor Car Co. declared an extra cash dividend of $1, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 15. This makes total of $5 paid this year in cash dividends. In addition, regular dividends of 2½ per cent were declared, payable Dec. 31, 1928, Jan. 31, 1929, and Feb. 28 to stock of record Dec. 12, Jan. 12 and Feb. 12.

Flint Mills declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 22. Formerly it paid at an annual rate of $6.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Philadelphia Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Westfield Manufacturing Co. declared the usual quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $2 on the preferred, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Union Cotton Mfg. Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Sagamore Mfg. Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Nov. 1.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation declared an extra dividend of $1 on the common and the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. Both common dividends are payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 13, and preferred dividend Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 13.

The directors of the American Reinsurance Company have declared the quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the capital stock of the company, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Directors of Manomet Mills of New Bedford have voted a dividend of $2 a share in partial liquidation of capital assets, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 27.

Fairbanks-Morse declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred; common payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12, and preferred Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 12.

Pennsylvania Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 1.

American Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. The common is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 11 and the preferred Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the Class A preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Southern Grocery Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents on the Class A and 12½ cents on the common, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Massachusetts Gas Company declared the usual semiannual dividend of $2 a share on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Stewart Warner Speedometer declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 5.

RUMANIAN FINANCES

LONDON, Oct. 25—Advices from Bucharest state that the Rumanian loan of $80,000,000 will be concluded and the stabilization law put in operation by Nov. 15. The loan will be 7 per cent and will be issued at 90. Of the amount, $30,000,000 will be retained by American banks as a stabilization credit, $25,000,000 will be expended for goods and $20,000,000 cash will go to reimbursement of the state on debt to the national bank.

GLOBE & RUTGERS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company directors voted to increase capital from $3,500,000 to $7,000,000, and that when increase is approved by stockholders, be issued as a 100 per cent stock dividend. A stockholders' special meeting has been called for Nov. 12 to act upon the proposed increase and stock dividend.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC

	1928	1927
Sept gross	$1,441,410	$1,321,137
*Net	212,364	130,163
12 mos gross	21,753,478	20,993,330
*Net	4,522,246	4,541,924

*After taxes, depreciation and interest.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER POWER CORPORATION

	1928	1927
Sept quarter gross	$3,162,236	$3,349,911
*Surplus	844,397	1,122,741
9 mos gross	9,266,263	9,331,587
*Surplus	1,748,130	2,833,800

*After taxes, charges and depreciation.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

	1928	1927
Sept. gross	$5,253,472	$5,279,546
Bal after tax & rents	1,182,118	1,410,210
Def after charges*	196,881	†26,097
3 months gross	15,399,342	15,159,584
Bal after tax & rents	3,252,796	3,113,001
Def after charges*	$84,509	760,076

*After Manhattan Railway dividend. †Surplus.

NEW YORK POWER & LIGHT

	1928	1927
Sept. gross	$1,636,049	$1,568,969
*Bal after tax & chg	398,877	381,621
12 months gross	19,978,059	18,488,036
*Bal after tax & chgs	4,934,550	4,548,620

*After depreciation.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORP. OF N. Y.

	1928	1927
Sept gross	$10,311,924	$9,575,424
Net af txs	3,010,042	2,836,666
Total net	3,291,979	3,013,835
Deductions	1,367,809	1,553,205
Bal for divs	1,924,169	1,460,629
12 mos gross	122,966,907	112,542,240
Net aft txs	35,053,924	31,359,255
Total net	36,797,912	32,163,222
Deductions	17,782,815	18,885,500
Bal for divs	19,015,096	13,277,721

PIERCE PETROLEUM PROFIT

Pierce Petroleum Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1928, net profit of $424,225 after expenses, depreciation, interest, etc., equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 11,500 no-par shares of $6 new preferred stock to 16 cents a share on 2,500,000 no-par shares of common. This compares with $401,723, or 16 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $225,244 or 9 cents a share in the third quarter of 1927.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 25—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

Circulation	£133,178,000	£133,500,000
Public deposits	10,123,000	11,216,000
Private deposits	102,170,000	100,012,000
Gov't securities	37,300,000	34,015,000
Othher securities	39,391,000	41,489,000
Reserves	53,308,000	53,396,000
Prop res to liab	47.4%	48.0%
Bullion	166,736,000	167,147,000
Bank rate	4½%	4½%

GRAHAM-PAIGE MOTORS

Net profit of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation for nine months ended Sept. 30 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.58 a share on 1,392,026 no-par common shares, contrasted with net loss by Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company in the first nine months of 1927. Net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 is equal to 59 cents a common share.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT CO.

Kansas City Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 profit of $5,125,083, after taxes and interest but before depreciation, compared with $4,615,541 in the preceding 12 months. September profit was $406,513, compared with $354,506 in September, 1927.

MONTANA POWER PROFIT

Montana Power's net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, was $2,991,984, or $6.02 a share on 496,333 shares.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.

Philadelphia Electric Company in the first six months of 1928 earned net profit of $6,939,468 after interest, taxes and depreciation.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Home for children mentally and physically handicapped; class instruction as desired; trained, experienced person in charge understanding and loving children; limited number taken insures real family life. For full particulars please write Box B-364, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$3000 WILL BUY long-established food shop doing $400 weekly; owner has other interests. C-363, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

Forest Grove Arms
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.
Home of refinement for those desiring accommodations in suburbs; double or single rooms; transients; excellent meals, table guests; special weekly rates.

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)
Overlooking Hudson, Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING

NASH LETTER BUREAU
Sales Letters, Lists, Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing. 130 West 42d St., N. Y. C. WIScons1n 1168

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER will make pretty, stylish dresses, coats, suits at home; also alterations; moderate prices. EMILY FOSTER SIHLER, 10741 104th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Tel. Richmond Hill 7817.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)
For Reliable Attendants
New Registration by Appointment Only
550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2335-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Mansfield 7632.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral 8351. New York City.

GIFT SHOP

THE MOTTO SHOP
UNUSUAL GIFTS, FRAMING, GREETING CARDS
70 W. 51st St., N. Y. C. Tel. Circle 3406

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED resident cook wanted by refined American family living in N. Y. C. apartment; references. Write MRS. H. G. BARTOL, 1172 Park Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS for boys 4 and 5; Greenwich, Conn.; Christian Scientist preferred; knowledge French and manual training if possible. Call Edgecombe 2255 evenings (N. Y. C.).

HOUSEKEEPER—Business couple, girl 10; cooking; good home; references. Algonquin 7517. New York City.

TWO women, Protestants, for care of small home and family of four; two children attending school; in suburb of Philadelphia. Address P. O. Box 25, Cynwyd, Pa.

WANTED—General maid, 1 in family; Christian Scientist preferred; no laundry; references required. C-362, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

AUDUBON CIRCLE—4-5 rooms, kitchen; back piazza, handy and quiet location; 30-34 Medfield St., cor. St. Mary's St., Boston. Owner, TALbot 8675. Janitor, COPley 4657-W.

STATEN ISLAND—Unfurnished, first floor, 5 sunny rooms; view; new 2-family residence; steam heat, hot water supplied; shower, electric stove; 5 minutes from school and electric train; with garage $65. O. D. WALZ, Eltingville. Tel. Honeywood 1173-J.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Lower apartment, new colonial house, 6 rooms, sun parlor, breakfast nook, fireplace, steam heat, garage, $65. 39 Southgate Park. West Newton 2726-W.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—6-room bungalow to share with couple who may furnish living and bedroom, suburban, lawn, garden, garage, trolley. L. M. EVES, 601 Equitable Bldg. Reference.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3055.

MOVING AND STORAGE

J. J. MARTIN
Movers and Packers
PACKING SHIPPING STORAGE
WEEKLY trips between NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and INTERMEDIATE POINTS, goods insured in transit 4160 Washington St. Boston: Parkway 0180.

LOADS wanted to and from N. Y., N. J., Pa. or en route; house to house moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioners; overlooking park; part time. 11 West 42nd St., Room 1938. Chickering 9272, 1 to 5, or Cathedral 9639.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 3 afternoons, 11 W. 42nd St., 1960, Salmon Tower. Chickering 6358. Call after 5 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

PAYING GUESTS

Hills View CANTON, MASS. (Near Boston)
Open all year. Delightful location. Every comfort. Tel. Canton 0402-R or Kenmore 0172.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 letterheads, $2; envelopes, cards, billheads, same; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels; everything reasonable; also plateless raised printing; personal stationery. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

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"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

BAYSIDE—DOUGLASTON—GREAT NECK
Desirable Real Estate For Sale
BRINTON C. BELL
4100 Bell Ave., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 2744

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 190 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive newly furnished rooms, double or en suite, with or without private bath or shower; refined homelike surroundings; exceptional table and service; every attention; references.

CLAREMONT CLUB
ATTRACTIVELY furnished, single, $8; double $12 up; convenient transportation; splendid table optional. 140 Claremont Ave. (opposite Grant's Tomb), New York City.

N. Y. C., 11 W. 53rd—Magnificent suite, beautifully furnished; rooms with bath; single rooms; delicious home cooking; elevator. Circle 2545.

ROOMS AND BOARD
(Continued)

WINTER HOME
A SAVANNAH, GA., family can accommodate four people in quiet country home with city conveniences and good transportation to city. Care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 83 De Renne Apartments, Savannah, Ga.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Double room now $12; single at $8. Telephone Back Bay 5109.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A room newly furnished for man or business couple with private bath in Protestant American family of 3 adults. Tel. Regent 4933.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 3 Lawrence Ave.—Large sunny front room, furnished; private house; 3 windows, heat and electric light; bathroom on floor; $7 weekly. BRADER.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., 17 Halifax St.—Attractively furnished sunny room for business couple in private family of adults; kitchen privileges; near car line.

NEW YORK CITY, 126 West 103rd St.—Studio, large, attractive, steam heat, open fireplace; adjoining sleeping alcove; also single, sunny bedroom, running water, home atmosphere; reasonable. SANTOS.

N. Y. C.—Attractive Riverside home accommodates guests; congenial music lovers, artists; room or suite; private bath; reasonable. Cathedral 2089.

NEW YORK CITY, West 72nd (West End)—Large quiet front room; exclusive apartment; private family; gentleman; $18. Susquehanna 5331.

N. Y. C., 219 W. 80th, Apt. 63—Attractive suite, sunny; piano; kitchen privileges; elevator; near Broadway; reasonable. Susquehanna 5983.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, well furnished room, separate lavatory; double, single; reasonable. TRIGGS, 3-E.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 290 Alexander St.—Pleasant furnished rooms; permanent and transient guests; tray service if wanted. Monroe 6905-J.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Large sunny room with kitchenette; private piazza; well furnished; every modern convenience. Tel. Somerset 3868-M.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C., Upper West Side—Young business woman wishes room, kitchen privileges. Box S-102, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Junior or semi-senior with C. P. A., New York City. Box H-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CARE and management of gentleman's estate by a first-class gardener and landscaper; 20 years' experience; best references. B. F. WALLACE, 92 Charlton Road, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY—Man, broad-experienced, salesman; executive; Spanish, French fluently; accustomed handle large business, would like to connect with well-established firm. Box P-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, mercantile and hotel, cashiering and auditing. LOUELLA C. HAMILTON, 8 Dalton St., Suite 4, Boston. Tel. Back Bay 4358 before 10 a. m. or after 4 p. m.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS — English. Box L-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CULTURED woman, tutor-companion to children or teach English to foreign lady; few hours daily in exchange for private room and small remuneration; please state details. Box 27, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER (colored) wishes position in a shop or with a private dressmaker. Box D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer wishes position with executive or charge small office. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

POSITION for hotel housekeeper; good reference. F. A. C., 210 West 8th St., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Fifteen years general office experience, technical lines; best references. Box W-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TRAINED child's nurse; capable care of children from birth to any age; experienced in traveling. 832 East 225th, New York City. Tel. Olinville 2660.

SOLOISTS

CHURCH SOLOIST, dramatic soprano, experienced. DOROTHY STUDEBAKER COTTLE, 200 W. Merrick Road, Freeport, L. I.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Voice production; true natural method; vocal troubles corrected. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, 161 Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 2913.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)

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21 Artistic Christmas Cards (envelopes) $1.00
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GEORGE R. BONNER
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Visiting Secretary
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Express Your Art
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Hats, Hosiery, Sweaters, Dresses

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FREE DELIVERY
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Greenwich—Union News Stand; P. & A. Breslow, 380 Greenwich Ave.; Marks Bros., 42 Greenwich Ave.; The Quill, 34 East Putnam Ave.
Hartford—Bond Hotel, 320 Asylum St.; Foster's Shop, 697 Main St.; Steinmeyer's Shop, 31 Pearl St.; Palmer's Store, Asylum and High Sts.; Jim's, 105 Asylum St.; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station; Jack Berman's News Stand, Main and State Sts.
Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
Middletown—Hazen's Book Store, 238 Main St.
New Britain—The Quality Shop, 56 West Main St.
New Canaan—Breslow Bros.
New Haven—A. B. Norman News Stand, 1132 Chapel St.; Nodelman News Store, 100 Church St.; Powell News Stand, Powell Bldg.; Hotel Taft News Stand; P. J. Ring, 217 Elm St.; Union News Stand, N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
New London—The Bookshop, Inc.
New Milford—P. M. Cassidy.
Norwalk—The Benedict News Co.
Ridgefield—H. J. Myers News Stand, 86 Main St.
Rockville—F. A. Randall's News Stand.
South Norwalk—Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
Stamford—Union News; Harry Karp's News Stand, 411 Main St; Edward Abrams, 33 Bank St.
Waterbury—Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place.
West Hartford—Center Drug Store.

NEW YORK

Albany—The Ten Eyck Hotel, State St.; W. J. Caulson & Co., State St. and Broadway; Union News Stand No. 1, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Hotel Wellington News Stand, 136 State St; Wemple's News Stand, 447 Madison Ave.; DeWitt Clinton Hotel News Stand; D. S. Olcott Stationery Store, 57 Second St.
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Auburn—W. L. Piper, 6 Dill St.
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Bayside, L. I.—J. B. Adelstein; H. Gelbaum.
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Far Rockaway, L. I.—M. Malvin, Mott Ave.; Long Island News Co.; Union News Stand.
Flushing—Irving Wolf, Broadway; L. Rosenblum; John Schenck, 32 Broadway; Harry Perlmutter, Barton Place; Murray Hill News Co., 311 Madison Ave.
Fulton—Empire State Railway Co., South 1st St.
Garden City—Day's News Stand, 89 Franklin St.; Union News Stand.
Gloversville—Swear's News Room, Main and Washington Sts.
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Hempstead, L. I.—Louis Mehrtens, 157 Henry St.; Morris Cohen, 206 Front St.; Union News Stand; Ashdown & Long, Main St.
Irvington—Becker & Mossman, 57 Main St.
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Katonah—Frank Gumboldt.
Kenmore—Kenmore Book Shop, 2827 Delaware Ave.; Geo. W. Annis, 2890 Delaware Ave., Corner Lincoln Blvd.; O. R. Sonesson, 1297 Kenmore Ave.
Kingston—Kirkland Hotel News Stand, 2 Main St.
Little Neck, L. I.—J. Hartman, Broadway.
Lynbrook—Julius Epstein, 53 Atlantic Ave.; I. & J. Gnatowsky, 26 Atlantic Ave.
Manhasset, L. I.—B. Gibson.
Medina—F. W. Curvin, 420 Main St.
Mineola, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Mount Vernon—The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. at Main Station, entrance at 3rd Ave. to Main Station; Columbus Ave. Station; Pelham Station; Vito Fecerici, Columbus Ave. R. R. Station
Murray Hill, L. I.—Murray Hill News Co.
Nassau, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Newburgh—Palatine Hotel, Grand St.
New Rochelle—Union News Stand, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Station; Union News Stands, Webster Ave. and North Ave. Stations, N. Y., W. & B. Ry.
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Oneida—Galbraith Bros., 111 Lenox Ave.
Ossining—Union News Stand.
Patchogue, L. I.—Robert Michnoff, stationer, 10 South Ocean Ave.
Pelham—Union News Co.
Pleasantville—Oxman & Weinstock.
Port Chester—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; Rudy's Store, 140½ Irving Ave.
Port Washington, L. I.—B. Horowitz.
Poughkeepsie—Satz Stores Co., 249 Main St.
Queens, L. I.—M. Dines, Jerico Road.
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Rockville Centre—Montauk Stationery Store, Merrick Road; Union News Stand.
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Rockaway—Rockaway News Co., Main St.
Rye—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; King & Goldenberg, Purchase St.; A. Myers, 57 Purchase St.
Salamanca—Swan's News Room.
Schenectady—Hotel Van Curler News Stand; Cherry's News Room, 514 State St.
Syracuse — Onondaga Hotel News Stand; Hotel Syracuse News Stand.
Tarrytown—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Troy—E. J. Sutliff, 86 Third St.; M. A. Bloomfield, Broadway; Hotel Troy News Stand.
Utica—Hotel Utica News Stand, La Fayette and Seneca Sts.; Hotel Martin News Stand, Bleecker St.; Frank T. Riley, 328 Genesee St.; Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Valley Stream—Gus Gilman, 112 Rockaway Ave.
White Plains—Plofsky Bros., 149 Main St.; Union News Stand, No. 2 and No. 3, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Woodstock—Elwyn's News Store; The News Shop.
Yonkers—N. Berkowitz, 12 Manor House Sq.; C. M. Friedson, 38 Lawrence St.; Union News Stand, Glenwood.

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75-79 WEST MAIN STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MERIDEN
(Continued)

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Have More Time to Give to Your Family
Let us do your washing
Our prices are reasonable.
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All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

STOP AT
NEVILLE'S
Manufacturers of
CANDY and ICE CREAM
166-170 Main Street

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MAIN STREET

HALL'S MUSIC SHOP
"Everything in Music"
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Spear's
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Quality Butter, Eggs and Delicatessen
Phone 347 346 Main Street

NEW BRITAIN

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BOOKS & GIFTS
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN

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New York

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New York

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New York

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New York

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New York

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New York

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New York

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Quality and Service
Since 1899 Phone Yonkers 1250

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Ship's Bell

A silver bell weighing 2749 ounces troy was recently presented to H. M. S. Nelson by the inhabitants of Tyneside (England) in commemoration of the building of the ship at Walker-on-Tyne. This is considered to be the largest silver bell ever cast.

London Humorist: A novelist declares that homes are much fresher looking in these days than they used to be. Well, of course, they aren't used so much nowadays.

Cost of Living Cheaper

It has been stated that the reduction in the cost of living in Great Britain in the last four years, making allowances for the alterations in the rates of wages, is worth £100,000,000 a year in the purchasing power of the mass of the wage-earning public.

Washington Star: Herbert Hoover met with an ovation in Tennessee in his effort to demonstrate that a solid South is not prepared to assert itself as a liquid South.

Garden Squares

There are 461 "garden squares" and inclosures covering an area of 400 acres in the County of London, the premier being St. James's Square, preserved by an Act of 1726 for the use of the inhabitants in that locality.

Detroit News: Perhaps the most convenient way to pass an interstate bus while en route is on any parallel road in the adjoining county.

Britain's Millionaires

According to the latest official returns of the income tax authorities, the combined wealth of Great Britain's 562 millionaires is said to be approximately $5,581,260,000.

Atlanta Constitution: If you think there is no saturation point in the automobile industry, try to sell your used car in the second-hand market.

Chinese Press

The Peking News (Tsing-Pao) is said to have been founded early in the sixth century, while the Peking Gazette began publication about a century later.

Boston Transcript: Many a man who regards himself as the victim of circumstances is the architect who designed them.

English in Estonia

Estonia, the most northerly of the Baltic states, which became an independent republic in 1918, is now teaching English in the schools, where it is considered of second importance only to the native tongue.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. What does W. L. Mackenzie King cite as one of the chief reasons for New World prosperity?—*Sayings* 10
2. What did Petrarch consider five great enemies of peace?—*Thought for Today?* 10
3. What amount is Germany pledged to pay in reparations?—*Editorial* .. 10
4. What salary did Mr. Hoover relinquish when he entered official service?—*Mirror of World Opinion* 10
5. What is the approximate voting strength of Tammany in New York City?—*News Section* 10
6. What is the literal meaning of "apprehend"?—*Word a Day* 10
7. What is happening to Vermont farms?—*Random Ramblings* 10
8. How many pieces of mail are received at the White House daily?—*Editorial Page Feature* 10
9. How many letters are sent each year to screen stars?—*Odds and Ends* 10
10. What new material is being used for raincoats?—*Fashions Page* 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Probation

Probation is an act of proving or, as Webster says, "any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualifications, etc."

The word comes to us directly from the Latin, **probare**, to prove. Inasmuch as this in turn is traceable to **probus**, meaning good, excellent, we are assured that the original meaning of **probare** was "to judge of the goodness of a thing." The emphasis is entirely on the constructive side.

Probation, then, may be considered as an opportunity given one to measure up to the best; it is a time of proving—of demonstration. There may seem to be some trial, but it is only a fitting for more progress.

Accent the second syllable, proba'-tion. Sound o as in obey, a as in late, **tion** as shun.

"His period of probation was a period of growth."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.-Ed

What They Say

Louis Wiley: "If we could get the editors of England and the United States to sit at the same table daily, there would be fewer misunderstandings and misconceptions on the part of the public of both nations."

Dr. Samuel D. Price: "Saying good things or saying them well, can never compare with having a heart feeling for others which leads to doing the things that will make earth's pathway easier for wearied feet."

William E. Sweet: "If one ever believed in prohibition and now questions it because the law is not enforced, he should array himself on the side of strict enforcement and not on the side of repeal."

R. B. Bennett: "If we are to be a great and enduring country we must have a respect and reverence for the law."

Roy L. Smith: "Defeat is no dishonor. Failure to renew the attack is."

~A Thought for Today~

BY UNION the smallest states thrive, by discord the greatest are destroyed.—SALLUST

In Lighter Vein

Come See Miss M——

A contributor sends us this advertisement from a Southern newspaper:—

"ENTIRE NEW LINE HATS
Mid-Season's Showing
Our Miss M—— just returned from the East and now on display."

—Bystander

OUR PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS
Lady Beigh-Goods handing the cup to the captain of the winning team.

The Limit

Judge: "If, as you admit, you were three miles away digging potatoes when this man was arrested for speeding, how can you testify that the car was going at the most only 20 miles an hour?"

Sambo: "Jedge, Ah used to own dat cah!"

C-r-r-usoe

Mrs. 'Uggins: "This 'ere fellow thinks 'e can sing like Caruso."

Mrs. 'Iggins: "Well, they do say as 'ow Caruso 'ad a beautiful voice, but 'ow could they know with 'im stranded on that island with nobody but Friday to 'ear 'im?"—*Answers* (London).

Curtain

Landlady (to new border): "Oh, Mr. Jinks, as you'll be the last one to use the bath in the morning, will you sing the National Anthem, please? Then the maid will know it's finished with!"—*London Opinion.*

Listening-in

Gwendoline: "There's one thing I don't like about radio."

Friend: "Really! What's that?"

Gwendoline: "There's too much listening."

Changed Its Tune

"Where did you learn that new piece?"

"It isn't new—but the piano has been tuned."—*Answers.*

Knows His Game

"I played golf for eight solid hours last Tuesday, and—".

"Have a good round?"—*London Opinion.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Grandparents

Grandma Jolly was bright and gay.
Grandpa Jolly was, too.
They lived in the village of New Mown Hay
By the side of the River Blue.

For nowhere else, so I'll be bound,
Were nicer grandparents to be found.
They were as gay as the gayest grigs,
Grandpa and Grandma too,
And New Mown Hay had cows and pigs
As well as the River Blue.

GRANDPA and Grandma Jolly lived in what is called a colonial cottage, which means that it looked something like the ark that Noah and the animals lived in except that it had no boat under it. But

"Hooray, Jane!" Cried Grandpa, "A Lot of Grandchildren Coming to Visit!"

they had so many grandchildren that they had built on an extension behind so that there would be plenty of room for them if they all came to visit at once. I don't know just how many grandchildren they had, but there were something like 20 or 30 if they all came at once. And then, too, there had to be a place for the toys.

Of course, they very rarely all came at once, but Grandpa and Grandma Jolly had toys enough of every kind to go around if they did. There was a rocking-horse for each grandchild and two larger rocking-horses for Grandpa and Grandma. It was a great sight when all the grandchildren and Grandma and Grandpa were on their rocking-horses, each trying to rock faster than anybody else.

One morning Henry, the Postman, who was a very tall and thin young man with red hair and freckles and a bag full of letters, brought a whole handful of letters for

Mr. Joseph J. Jolly,
Apple Dumpling Road,
New Mown Hay,
Massachusetts.

and another whole handful of letters for

Mrs. Joseph J. Jolly,
Apple Dumpling Road,
New Mown Hay,
Massachusetts.

And when Grandpa Jolly had read his letters he jumped up, for he was a very lively little gentleman, and knocked his heels together before he came down again. And so did Grandma Jolly, for she was just about as lively as Grandpa.

"Hooray, Jane!" cried Grandpa. "A lot of grandchildren coming to visit!"

"Hooray, Joseph!" cried Grandma. "A lot more grandchildren coming to visit!"

Grandchildren coming to visit the pair
From far and near and here and there.
Grandchildren coming by auto and trolley
To visit Grandma and Grandpa Jolly.

"I must go dust the toys," cried Grandpa.

"I must go bake sugar cookies," cried Grandma.

"But a dance first," cried Grandpa.

And with that Grandpa Jolly seized Grandma Jolly's two hands, and they danced and sang,

It's fun to be a grandpa,
It's fun to be a grandma,
And do the jolly, jolly things they do.
I'd rather be a grandpa,
I'd rather be a grandma,
Than any king or queen I ever knew.

Key to Puzzles

Answer to Beheadings puzzle published Oct. 24:

(1) Lair. (2) Clock. (3) Gas. (4) Lever. (5) Man. (6) Skate. (7) Shot. (8) Sam.

Key to Letter "E" puzzle published Oct. 24:

Estate, Entrance, Exit, Easel, Exclamation, Ell, Eaves, Evergreen, Electric light, Express, Exhaust, Eagle, Envelope, Excavation, Earth, East, Eggs, Eighty, Elm, Enclosure.

Word Chess

Let words to fill these blanks be found,
Spelled different, but alike in sound!
I wonder ——
The old bell ——
Can lead the flock in any ——.

Ask These

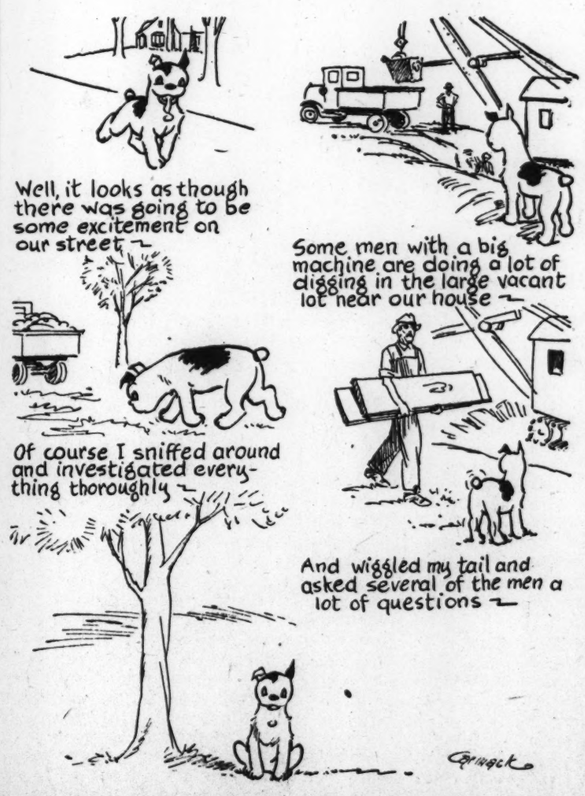
Q. What part of a fish weighs the most?

A. The scales.

Q. What is it that goes all the way from Chicago to New York without moving?

A. The railroad tracks.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Safety First

South Pasadena, Calif.

THE driver of an automobile on one of the main thoroughfares noticed several yards in front of her machine a miniature street riot being staged by feathered residents.

She slowed down her car, thinking the birds would, as usual, take to their wings, but to her surprise they did not, so she stopped and gave them the right of way which they were so busily and vociferously disputing.

They were all chirping vigorously and seemed to be fluttering and pushing with a common aim, though somewhat slowly and ineffectually. There was so much confusion it took close observation to detect what the shooing was all about.

A baby bird had ventured from the sidewalk into the roadway at the busiest traffic hour and the flock of older birds, including, no doubt, the anxious parents, was frantically shooing and wing-shoving the adventurous infant back to safety.

They went about it with intelligence as well as noise, finally pushing the wee thing up the incline of a driveway on to the parking. The driver and the children with her enjoyed the "safety first" efforts of the birds and gained an added respect and affection for that too often reviled gamin among birds, the English sparrow.

The Reward

A CLIPPING from the Los Angeles Times, sent in by V. A. H., tells how the kindness of two young girls to a strange kitten brought them an unexpected reward. Coming to Hollywood to seek employment in the motion picture studios, they met with no success. One day, after a futile round of the studios, they found a neglected kitten seemingly almost starved. Under their care the kitten was soon frolicking about again and responded intelligently when they began to teach it little tricks. Its antics were brought to the attention of producers with the result that the kitten became quite in demand at the studios, often earning as much as $50 a day for its benefactors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Vigilance and Victory

THERE is a political maxim, not without its force, to the effect that a presidential campaign is usually won or lost by the 15th of October. Another saying of the gentlemen who run American politics, which also has its pertinency at this moment, is that more elections are lost through overconfidence than by any other factor.

This is a peculiarly fitting year to keep these two sayings in mind. At the present moment nothing seems more easily assured than the election of Mr. Hoover. Every so-called "straw" points to it. The Maine election, with its unparalleled Republican majority, was followed by the Ohio primaries, which showed a Republican vote almost double that of the Democratic, while the dry sentiment was dominant in both parties. The various polls being taken have never been so nation-wide nor have they ever seemed so thoroughly to take a cross-section of the electorate. All of them, the monumental one conducted by the Literary Digest, the slightly less extended one of the Hearst papers, the professional poll taken by the Editor and Publisher, that of the Pathfinder in Washington, the inquiry in farming states prosecuted by the Farm Journal, and the poll in neighboring states conducted by the Chicago Tribune, clearly indicate the election of Mr. Hoover. Wall Street and the sporting fraternity reflect this sentiment by offering odds of four to one in his favor, odds of course which may suddenly be reversed should the Democratic organization think it good politics to throw a large sum of money into the betting ring.

There is both encouragement and some reason for apprehension in this recapitulation of the symptoms favorable to Mr. Hoover's cause. People like to be with the winner, and those whom that feeling controls are likely to flock to the Republican ticket in November. But it must be remembered that this ticket is opposed by a resourceful, experienced and determined adversary. The Democratic Party, which a few months ago seemed to be without hope, has been galvanized into new activity by the efforts of the well-trained and capable politicians who have surrounded Governor Smith since he became more than a local figure. For the first time in many years men of great wealth are figuring actively in the Democratic leadership, and the campaign chest of the Democratic Party manifests a plethora to which it is quite unaccustomed.

Nowhere is the game of politics better understood than by Tammany, which took Alfred E. Smith from a lowly position and put him where he is. By no political group is the art of winning an election at the last minute so thoroughly understood as by Tammany. For this reason, more than ever before in the history of American politics, it is essential that there should not be the slightest slackening in the interest of the individual voter, or in the efforts of the organizations, local and national, identified with the Hoover ticket, to carry that candidacy to success. There should be unceasing determination to get the very last ballot into the box. There should be an unflagging and an unterrified purpose to see that each ballot is honestly counted, whether it be cast in North Carolina or in the Borough of the Bronx. There should be little gloating over present favorable conditions, but rather an arming for the last clash of the fray.

It is unhappily not always certain that because an apparent majority of the people desire the election of a candidate the count will show a majority vote in his behalf. It is important to see to it that this year nothing is lacking to transmute what is apparently a great popular wave of approval into the actual majority in the electoral college.

The Churches and the Peace Pact

THAT the Paris Peace Pact is to receive the moral support of the religious leadership of the Nation is evident from a reading of the armistice pronouncement recently issued by the commission on international justice and good will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Declaring that Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, had specifically appealed to the churches of America to give him their support in behalf of this war-renouncing treaty, the Federal Council of the Churches asks the following pertinent questions: Shall war be dethroned, condemned and renounced as a method of settling international disputes and for seeking national objectives? Will the United States now solemnly pledge itself to these high ideals? And will the churches now give their whole-hearted support to this challenging proposal? The administrative committee of the Federal Council then calls upon the pastors of the churches to lead in the creation of the public opinion which is held to be the indispensable condition of achieving the objectives set forth in the Paris Pact.

Desirous of familiarizing its constituency with the significance of the Kellogg Treaty when adopted, this interdenominational organization has issued quite a lengthy statement in explanation of the background of the present movement for the renunciation of war, and for the further purpose of explaining the many concrete problems involved in the ratification and application of the terms of the treaty. What the Federal Council aims to achieve is the development of a public opinion that shall accept the Paris Peace Pact in full knowledge of the international responsibilities which are implicit in that act.

The interest of many of these evangelical groups in the treaty soon to be laid before the Senate is in perfect accord with the international policies advocated by these same organizations ever since the signing of the armistice. The administrative committee of the Federal Council has all along expressed its hearty support of the disarmament conferences sponsored both by the Washington Government and the League of Nation's disarmament and security committees and commissions. For years the churches in question have stanchly defended every movement looking toward the consummation of peace between all races and nations. They have advocated the establishment of boards of conciliation and mediation for the settlement of non-justiciable issues. They have no less enthusiastically supported the World Court, seeing in that institution the necessary machinery for the pacification of international differences of a legal character. They have hailed the signing of the Locarno treaties. Now they see in the Paris pact the culmination of that process which is intended to place war under the moral and spiritual ban of the nations.

It is little wonder, under these circumstances, that the churches propose to use the forthcoming armistice season as the occasion for the bringing of this proposal to renounce war squarely before their respective adherents. Secretary Kellogg, in addressing a large body of Christian leaders on June 11, said: "In the name of the Government of the United States, I bespeak the continued support of this and of every other church in the present movement for the promotion of peace."

The churches functioning through the Federal Council are now in the process of bringing to the support of this epoch-making peace proposal the educational and moral influence of their respective organizations.

Ireland Looks Toward Censorship

AN ACUTE controversy has arisen in Ireland over the declared intention of the Government to pass into law during the present session of the Dail Eireann a bill known as the Censorship of Publications Bill. The board of censorship to be established under the bill will be instructed to censor all books, periodicals and newspapers, with special attention to Sunday newspapers, and furthermore to prohibit the circulation of all publications which contain advertisements of a certain intimate and objectionable nature and type. The declared intention of the bill is to protect the people against the contamination which is often found in the modern press. But the bill has been fiercely attacked in Ireland on the ground that it will inevitably be used for political and religious purposes also.

The question at issue, of course, is one of the oldest in the history of the struggle for human freedom. Where is the line to be drawn between that undesirable license which gives full rein to evil propaganda and that fatal restraint which gives to human authority the power to use the law to suppress truth as well as error? The English-speaking world has for centuries, ever since the battle was fought out in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, been of the clear opinion that the dangers which follow from endowing any government with the power to suppress freedom of thought and expression are far greater than those which follow an undue license for the advertisement of error. John Milton's greatest prose writing—the Areopagitica—was devoted to the defense of this freedom.

The reason, too, is clear. That hope of progress which has sprung from the democratic movement rests upon faith that the individual is capable of learning to distinguish between truth and error for himself, as well as to govern himself and play his part in society wisely if the opportunity is given to him to learn from experience. The old autocracies, whether political or religious, rest on the opposite assumption, that the individual man or woman is incapable of distinguishing between truth and error, and that the only hope of order or salvation is that he or she should render unquestioning obedience to some human authority. The Irish bill, while in all probability quite honestly intended to protect the country from the torrent of pagan and depraved matter which finds place in too much of the latter-day press, is also obviously based on the assumption that the Government or the censorship board ought to decide what is good and what is not good for the people to read. If the bill becomes law and is used in this way, authority will have begun to replace freedom as the ruling power in Ireland, with inevitably harmful results both to the independence and to the progress of the Irish people.

This does not mean that society has no weapon with which to combat evil. It prohibits crime, such as murder, or theft, or assault. It prohibits indecency in literature, or the stage, or the press. Where public opinion is sufficiently advanced to see that the use of alcoholic liquor is wholly deleterious to humanity, it can prohibit its manufacture and sale. But in all these cases the law specifies clearly the evil which it prohibits, and its application is a matter for the courts and not for the arbitrary use of executive power.

The peril in the Irish bill arises from the fact that the power of decision as to what books, periodicals and newspapers shall be allowed to circulate in Ireland is to be vested in a body nominated by the Government which will have arbitrary power to decide what shall and what shall not be published, while the people themselves are neither informed nor consulted. It is inevitable, too, that tremendous pressure will be brought to induce the employment of this power in the interest of political or religious intolerance. The true idea was stated by Thomas Jefferson when he founded the University of Virginia. "We are not afraid," he said, "to follow the truth wherever it may lead or to tolerate any error so long as reason is left free to combat it." It is said that the proposed censorship of publications bill is likely to become law. The Irish people, however, have for too long been devoted to the struggle for political freedom to make it likely that they will long endure an attempt to destroy their freedom to think for themselves.

Investment Companies

BY ITS recommendation that investment companies should be regulated, the Investment Bankers' Association, meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., has gone far toward bringing this issue actively before the public again. In New York and New Jersey, where the movement to regulate investment trusts may be said to have been initiated, the question has been under consideration for some time. Although it has been the contention of the proponents of these trusts that the frauds statutes in New York offer ample protection to investors, there has been a demand for a more sweeping official control because of the peculiar nature of such companies. According to the Investment Bankers' Association, the question of regulating investment trusts is now being considered in twenty of the states of the Union.

In the first place, the association has determined not to designate these concerns as trusts, but to call them investment companies. It went further, and recommended that investment companies be required to give full details concerning the personnel of their officers and directors, an outline of their capital plans, an audit and a complete report on their financial condition. The direct question of whether or not an investment company should be required to make public to its stockholders the full list of investments in which its funds are placed was left unanswered. It was stated, however:

> While recognizing fully that in some cases good reasons exist for companies not publishing complete lists of their holdings, your committee are still of the opinion that the further management can go in giving investors information on which they can intelligently base an opinion the less need there will be for legislation.

Proper regulation of investment companies, it is conceded, is not demanded at this time because of any real necessity therefor, but more particularly for the basic good it may do this new form of financing institution. Investment companies have grown rapidly in the United States within the last few years. From all appearances, they have been signally successful for themselves and for their clients. In view of the newness of the organizations in the economic activities of the country, however, there has been lacking a complete definition of the purposes of investment companies. Their scope of operations is yet to be circumscribed. Under existing regulatory statutes, there is no more likelihood of maladministration of investors' funds by this means than by any other. Notwithstanding, for the purpose of maintaining the faith of the public in the investment instrumentalities of the country, official recognition should be given to investment companies through adequate regulatory statutes.

It is conceded that the country is not yet ready for any statute which might require full publicity of the holdings of investment companies. Such a step may work more injury than good. It is probable that the publication of such lists might be seized upon as a guide for speculative operations in the stock market. That would be highly detrimental, especially at a time when the conservative investors are advising caution and a diminution of speculative activities.

Wanted: More Light on the Stars

PERHAPS there is nothing more mystifying to the layman than the technicalities of astronomers. On the other hand there is nothing more entrancing than popular treatment of the story of the stars. But filled with technical terms an astronomical discussion, enlightening as it may be to those versed in the subject, furnishes the average listener with about as much information and entertainment as a short circuited radio receiver.

At a recent meeting of variable star observers at Harvard University there was a discussion of the "graphic interpretation of the occultation reduction formulæ." Without the aid of reference books the average layman might look upon this as the title of a receipt for taking rabbits from an empty silk hat. And yet, no doubt, the debaters on this subject could make it a most interesting story for those who never have studied astronomy.

Perhaps there would be a far greater public interest in astronomy if more were to be done to give the people understandable interpretations of the results of studies which are being constantly made. To be sure, anything bordering on the spectacular or sensational, such as the appearance of an extraordinary comet, or a complete eclipse of the sun, or an undue wabbling of the earth upon its axis, is promptly taken up and described in terms that everybody can understand. But the wonderful things that the skies are nightly revealing are ordinarily translated in such terms as "two or more superimposed periods have been found for semiregular variables and may be separated by the laborious methods of harmonic analysis."

Editorial Notes

It is said that Mustapha Kemal Pasha's presidential address to the Turkish Parliament this year will be heard by 5,000,000 Turks over the radio. In view of the fact that last year's speech continued eight days, it may be hoped, in the interests of the future popularity of the loudspeaker, that the speech this year will be considerably shorter.

The announcement that Benjamin Brewster, a member of the varsity crew, and M. J. Grove, shortstop on the varsity nine, were among the twenty-six members of the class of 1929 at Yale University who attained the rating of scholars of the first rank, is more evidence that college athletics need not interfere with high scholarship.

When Governor Smith at Chicago accused the Republican Party of trying "to carry water on both shoulders," he should have admitted that this is at least more consistent than trying to carry water on one shoulder and beer on the other.

Although a recognized dry, Mr. Hoover puts plenty of "punch" into his speeches.

"Browbeating the Protestants"

The following article, under the above heading, is from a recent issue of the Christian Century. It purports to emphasize the claim that the question of religious liberty is not involved in the candidacy of Governor Smith for the Presidency of the United States, but that a misleading interpretation of that issue has been offered by the candidate, with the result that Protestant voters have become more or less confused.

IS IT possible amid the tumult and passion of campaigning to stand apart and look quietly at the question of religious liberty which Governor Smith's candidacy has raised? If so, the first thing to say is that there is no question of religious liberty at all involved in the candidacy of Governor Smith. Under the laws of the United States every citizen is free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. These laws were made by a preponderantly Protestant people. No Protestant citizen of the United States would modify these laws in the slightest degree or tolerate their violation.

Under the Constitution of the United States it is provided that no religious test shall ever be applied as a qualification for holding public office. This provision was put into the Constitution by a preponderantly Protestant public opinion. No Protestant citizen of the United States would modify a single syllable of this provision or would tolerate its violation. If Governor Smith is duly elected to the Presidency by securing a majority of the electoral vote on November 6, no Protestant would raise a finger in opposition to his taking office.

What, then, is all the excitement about? What is the so-called "religious" issue?

The so-called religious issue has to do with the "if"—if he is duly elected. The Constitution guarantees that any man who is elected to civil office shall not be disqualified because of his religion or his lack of religion. It does not forbid the voter to take a candidate's religion into account in deciding whether to vote for or against him. Citizens have some rights, as well as candidates, and one of those rights is to exercise choice on any grounds they please in casting their ballots. One may vote for or against a candidate for any one of a thousand reasons, wise or foolish—because he is of German ancestry, or speaks French, or has red hair, or is a member of the G. A. R., the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, or the Methodist church. The voter may choose foolishly, but he is not nullifying the Constitution if he decides that a candidate's religious affiliations indicate attitudes of which he does not approve or subject him to influence in the direction of policies of which he does not approve.

What the Constitution guarantees is that, if a candidate is elected, either because of or in spite of all the whims or convictions that determine the casting of votes, whims and convictions about religion included, he shall not be disqualified because of his religion. If he gets the electoral vote, he gets the office.

* * *

We have yet to hear of any Protestant, even the most "bigoted," who proposes to vote against Governor Smith because of his mode of worship or the religious doctrines which he professes. There is no opposition to him as a presidential candidate on the ground that he believes in transubstantiation, or the invocation of saints, the efficacy of extreme unction, or the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. The most protestant of Protestants are perfectly willing not only that Governor Smith shall hold to these doctrines, but that the occupant of the White House shall hold them and shall practice his religion with perfect freedom.

But there are many Protestants and Protestant-minded citizens in the United States who do not wish to see a Roman Catholic elected to the Presidency. They have a right to their opinion. It may be a wrong opinion, but they have a constitutional right, and a moral right, to hold it and to act on it. And they have a right to their opinion without justly incurring the accusation of bigotry or intolerance. The chances are that their opinion, whether right or wrong, is held with a far higher degree of intelligence than the opinions on other questions upon which the average voter decides how he shall cast his vote.

Just what kind of a motive is it that actuates a Protestant to vote against a Roman Catholic for the Presidency? Why does he not wish to see a Roman Catholic in the White House?

It is not because he would restrict religious freedom.

It is not because he is a religious bigot.

It is not because he does not believe in the Roman Catholic religion or does not like its ways of worship.

It is not because he disregards the Constitution.

It is not because he fears that Al Smith as President will "take orders" from the Pope. Such a fear is surely groundless if for no other reason than the fact that the Pope is no fool.

* * *

The anti-Catholic voter is no more a bigot than the anti-Wall Street voter, or the anti-Bolshevist voter, or the anti-pacifist voter, or the anti-militarist voter, or the anti-saloon voter or the anti-Volstead voter. He is opposed to the occupancy of the White House by a Roman Catholic because he sees, or thinks he sees, a real issue between Catholicism and American institutions. It involves the exercise of just as much intelligence to discern and to define this issue as the same voter would put into his consideration of the equalization fee, or water power, or the tariff, or prohibition, or any other issue. The anti-Catholic voter may hold a mistaken view, but it is not a bigoted view. Let us see how broadly intelligent a voter must be who, among other reasons, opposes Mr. Smith on the ground of his membership in the Catholic church.

The logic of his position is somewhat as follows: The increase of Catholic influence in American society threatens certain institutions which are integral to our American system. With a Roman Catholic in the White House, the influence of the Roman Catholic system will be enormously increased in American social and political life. Therefore, without interfering with the full liberty of Catholicism to extend its influence by the normal means of propaganda and growth, this voter declines to assist in its extension by helping to put its representative at the head of the Government. In so declining, and in using whatever influence this voter may have to persuade others likewise to decline, he is not acting as an intolerant person, or a bigot, but as an intelligent and faithful American citizen.

We are not concerned at this moment to defend the substance of this reasoning. What we are interested in is to defend the Protestant-minded voter against the browbeating tactics of Governor Smith and the Catholic-cowed press, whether Democratic or Republican, which has accepted Smith's Oklahoma City speech as an annihilation of the religious issue. Governor Smith does not treat of the merits of the so-called religious issue. He tries to crush his opponents by charging that they have no right to hold it as an issue. Those who make an issue of his Catholicism are bigots, says Mr. Smith. They are un-American. They violate the guarantees of religious liberty. They defy the Constitution. They seek to join church and state which under the American system have been declared separate.

* * *

All of these accusations we deny. And we dispute the vaunted courage and candor of Mr. Smith in "bringing the issue into the open." He has not been courageous. He has not been candid. And he has done nothing to bring the issue into the open. He has attempted to drive the issue back under ground by browbeating those who hold it as an issue. And the northern press, especially in the great cities, tied hand and foot with Roman Catholic patronage, has seized avidly upon Mr. Smith's words as a fortunate settlement of an embarrassing aspect of the campaign.

The worst of it is that many Protestant-minded voters have submitted to the browbeating tactics of the candidate. Not only do most liberal organs of the intelligentsia adopt Mr. Smith's point of view, but there are signs in the Protestant church press of a blushing embarrassment for having had anything to say against Mr. Smith's candidacy on churchly grounds. Indeed, one can detect among certain liberals a determination to vote for Mr. Smith if for no other reason than to give proof of their liberality, their tolerance, their freedom from bigotry. In so far as this mood prevails, we regard it as not only pusillanimous, but unintelligent and un-American.

If a citizen has not the right—and the duty—to take account of the commitments of a presidential candidate to a vast organization many of whose ideals he believes to be inconsistent with certain institutions integral to our American system, what may he properly take account of? Mr. Hoover is opposed because he has the support of the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U. and the Protestant churches generally who are charged with mixing in politics. It is assumed that a candidate with such support will pursue policies for which those organizations stand. Yet no one is called a bigot because he opposes Mr. Hoover on those grounds. Mr. Smith is opposed because he is a member of Tammany Hall. Yet nobody questions the right and the pertinency of such opposition.

If a voter holds that the ultimate ascendancy of the Roman Catholic church in the United States would involve a reconstruction of our American system at many vital points; and if he holds that the system as projected by our Protestant-minded, Anglo-Saxon fathers is a better system than that with which a medieval church, dominated by a Latin mentality and controlled by a foreign oligarchy, would displace it, why should he be stigmatized as a bigot because he refuses to jeopardize the social order in which he does believe by encouraging with his ballot the forces which desire to bring about the kind of a social order in which he does not believe? The whole appeal rests upon a perversion of democracy.

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Nor is it a question which can be solved by crying to Protestant and Catholic alike: A plague on both your houses! Keep the church out of politics! That is no solution at all. You cannot keep the church out of politics. Whether it belongs in politics or not, human nature inevitably puts it in. The Protestant churches have always and everywhere been in politics. The Roman church has always and everywhere been in politics. The reason the Roman church seems not to be in politics in this campaign is simply that it is better politics at this moment to seem not to be in politics. In all European countries the Roman church is in politics, frankly so, organizedly so, with its Centrist Party in Germany and France, and its dominant party in control of Austria where a priest is the Prime Minister.

The question as to what aspects of politics the church should take part in is a debatable question, but when a fundamental question involving the character of the social order itself has been raised upon which the church has convictions, you might as well try to stop Vesuvius from erupting as to keep the church from taking part.

A year before the beginning of this campaign there was some promise that the religious question had been brought into the open so that it could be talked about freely and frankly on the basis of facts. The effort now is to hush it up by vague talk about "tolerance" on the one hand and "bigotry" on the other. Governor Smith's Oklahoma City speech was virtually a dare to liberal-minded Protestants to vote against him under penalty of showing themselves bigots if they do. And many of them show signs of being afraid to refuse to take the dare. The issue is a thoroughly false one. Voters who want the things that Governor Smith stands for, and the things that are stood for by the organizations with which he is connected, should vote for him. Those who do not, should vote against him. There is no more sense in voting for him as a member of the Catholic church to prove one's superiority to religious bigotry than there is in voting for him as a member of Tammany Hall to vindicate a citizen's right to belong to whatever political organization he pleases.

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So far as the Catholic church is concerned, there are two specific questions which the voter ought to consider: Does the Catholic church stand for policies which he disapproves? Does it exercise pressure upon its members to secure their support of these policies? The first of these questions is one that every voter should answer for himself in the light of a study of the facts, and he cannot do this unless the facts can be talked about openly and freely, without innuendo, without bullying, and without cant about "bigotry." The second answers itself. Every organization exercises some degree of pressure upon its members, and that pressure is potent in proportion to the centralization of its authority, the compactness of its organization, and the sanctity which its members ascribe to it.

Let it be repeated that we are not discussing the so-called religious question—we are here only discussing the propriety of discussing it. Any reader who has an open mind on the relation of the Roman hierarchy to our American social structure, can find the question amply considered in other places, notably in the recent volume by W. E. Garrison, "Catholicism and the American Mind." The question is important, and it is important to form right views upon it. Worse, however, than holding wrong views on this issue is the cowardly fear to hold any views upon it. If American citizenship can be browbeaten into such a mood it is unworthy of the high calling of democracy.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Woman's Influence in Politics"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to verify the statement by Janet Mable, published in the Monitor of October 2, under the caption, "Woman's Influence in Politics," concerning the women's crusade at Fredonia, N. Y. I have before me "History of the Woman's Temperance Crusade," written by Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, first president of the National W. C. T. U., with an introduction by Miss Frances E. Willard, the copy of the book which I have in hand having been presented to Miss Willard by Mrs. Wittenmyer and being now the property of Miss Anna A. Gordon of Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., president of the World's W. C. T. U.

There is an interesting connection between the occurrence at Fredonia, N. Y., and that at Hillsboro. In each case the women of the churches were aroused to action by the lecture of Dr. Dio Lewis. Dr. Lewis was at Fredonia, Dec. 13, 1873, speaking on the duty and responsibility of Christian women in the cause of temperance. Two days later a committee of 200 women started visiting the business houses of the town asking for pledges not to drink and asking the saloon keepers to give up selling liquor. There was no immediate unanimous response, but the women did organize a permanent "Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Dr. Lewis was in Hillsboro, O., ten days later, Dec. 23, 1873, to be exact. Dr. Lewis again made the suggestion that women could solve the problem of intemperance in the United States, and the sentiment against the saloon was crystallized by the organization of a committee of women headed by Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, who by the way has her portrait in Mrs. Wittenmyer's book under the title "Leader of the First Crusade Band." The Hillsboro crusade started the day after Christmas. There was something in the air in Ohio which spread the crusade through that State and the neighboring states until it flared across the Middle West like a prairie fire.

It is true that Fredonia, N. Y., saw the first march of the women against the saloons, but the avalanche started at Hillsboro and ordinarily Hillsboro gets the credit.

The women at Hillsboro, just before leaving the church, sang a hymn "Give to the Winds Thy Fears," now known to the W. C. T. U. as the "Crusade Hymn," which will be heard in Boston this coming November when the National W. C. T. U. holds its fifty-fourth annual convention.

Evanston, Ill. EARL GODWIN.